THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE,
(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE)
C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy..... 3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week)..... 25 Cents.
Subscribers by Mail, (per year)..... $10 00.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

Every Presbyterian Should Have It!

The Complete Report of the Proceedings of the Old and New School Assemblies, and the Union Ceremonies, in Pittsburgh, November 10, 11, 12. Published in one sheet of 36 columns. Price $5 per hundred. Single copies five cents. As the Edition is limited orders should be forwarded promptly.
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LOCAL NOTICES.

The Latest Styles of the Season.

The "Prince Arthur," "Pyramid," "Yacht," "Traveler," "Highland Low Melton," "Coal-water," "Don Carlos" and "Don Juan" are a few of the late and fashionable styles of hats which Mr. J. D. Ramsley is daily receiving at the Hat Parlor, No. 76 Fifth avenue. Any of our readers in want of anything in the hat or cap line can have no reason for not getting just what article as will suit their taste, and at the same time be fashionable as long as we have a Hat Parlor in such able hands as those of Mr. Ramsley. He is daily adding to his stock the various styles as they are introduced in the Eastern cities, and is offering all goods at prices that suits the tin es.

Wm. Knabe & Co.'s Grand Square and Upright Pianos.

These instruments have been before the public for thirty-two years, and upon their excellence alone attained an *unparalleled pre-eminence* which pronounces them *unrivaled* for their *tone, touch, workmanship* and durability. They have been awarded *sixty-five gold* and silver medals at various fairs over their competitors. All of their pianos have their new improved overstrung, scale and upper three octaves Aggraffe's patent Duplex Scale. 41 Fifth avenue, sole agent for the "Knabe," has a splendid assortment of her piano warerooms at extremely low prices.

A Lawsuit which Arose

From a disc repancy of weights between one of Fairbanks' Scales, in use by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and one of some other manufacturer, was recently tried in the Court of Common Pleas. The case which occupied the court two days, and Judge Marshall, in delivering his decision, stated, as the result of the evidence, that the accuracy of "Fairbanks' Scales" was established beyond all question. Fairbanks, Morse & Co., 102 Second avenue.

A Large

And well assorted stock of fine perfumery and toilet soaps at Jos. Fleming's, 81 Market street, corner of Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dilworth, Harper & Co.,

No. 245 Liberty street, have just received 100 bbls "perfection drips," the finest syrup ever brought to this market; 55 bbls New Orleans molasses, choice and prime; 50 hhds. New Orleans sugar, prime yellow clarified.

Save Money

By advertising judiciously through Messrs. Griffin & Hoffman, advertising agents, No. 5 St. Paul street, Baltimore. Send for estimates and information. They furnish copies of all papers for which they contract regularly during the period of said contracts, without extra charge. Bradley, Hoffman & Scully, Cashier First National Bank, and T. B. Young & Co.

64 100 Wood Street,

Can be found the latest designs, plain, elaborate and elegant patterns, of silver plated ware. R. E. Breed & Co.

R. E. Famestock's Lung Syrup.

A scientific preparation put up in a neat and attractive style. It may be administered with safety to delicate persons and children. If it does not give satisfaction after a fair trial the money will be refunded. Price 25c, 50c, and $1. Sold by all druggists. ws

Hair Coloring Preparations Doomed.

Beware of bottled dyes in the shape of silver hair dyes and sediment fluids. They are all pestiferous and dangerous. Use Hall's Vitalia or Salvation for the Hair, a perfectly pure, transparent, harmless and agreeable preparation. is the only agent that will change grey hair to its natural color without risk or any disagreeable consequences. This

When You Are Depressed

By the gaunt, sickly feeling of a disordered system, which needs to be cleansed and stimulated into healthy action, take a dose or two of Ayer's Pills and see how quick you can be restored for a shilling. This

R. E. Breed & Co.

Have the latest designs of silver plated ware Call and examine their variety, at 100 Wood street.

Silver Plated Ware.

The latest designs, plain, elaborate and elegant patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s., 100 Wood street.

Aniline Dyes.

We have just received a large invoice of these dyes, comprising all the popular colors, including Solferin, blue and green and are prepared to sell them very low.
McCLARAN & McKENNAN,
Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue.

China Ware.

A large assortment, embracing every variety of recent patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

W. D. Duffey,

Merchant Tailor, No. 24 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

China Ware.

The newest patterns in tea sets; an unlimited assortment of every article of China ware at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

The Daily Commercial.

JEFF. DAVIS.

His Blunder—His Impulsive Masquerading in a Waterproof.

[Extract from a Lecture by General A. H. Wilson, in Davenport, Iowa, November 25.]

General Wilson said that the friends of Davis strenuously denied that he was disguised as a woman, and he therefore detailed the proofs with considerable minuteness. Lieutenant Dickinson states that Davis had a black mantle wrapped around his head, through which could be seen the locks of his hair. Captain G. W. Lawton, of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, asserts explicitly that Davis had on a lady's waterproof cloak, gathered at the waist, with a shawl drawn over the head, and carrying a tin pail. Colonel Pritchard, in his official report, says that he received from Mrs. Davis, on board the Clyde, off Fortress Monroe, a "water-proof cloak or cape," and a different article of water-proof stuff, which was worn by Davis as a disguise, and was identified by the prisoner as one whose it on him at the time of the capture. Pritchard secured the other part of the disguise the next day. It consisted of a small black shawl, with a red border four or five inches deep, which was identified in a similar manner by Mrs. Davis and the soldiers. A convincing circumstance in the connection was related. In looking over the articles on board the steamer for the shawl, Col. Pritchard picked out one like it, when little Jeff., a boy of seven or eight years, said: "That isn't the shawl my father were when they captured; this is the one" picking up the right one. "Even the friends of Davis," said the General, "in their efforts to explain away the story, have confirmed it in all its essential particulars. Colonel Harrison, of Davis's staff, admits that Mrs. Davis had thrown over him a dressing gown, and Pollard says a shawl was thrown across his shoulders."

General Wilson gave a sketch of conversation between Davis and himself at Macon, where the played-out rebel was very free in his expressions concerning his own and the leading Federal generals, entertaining a high opinion of Grant, Sheridan and Thomas, and speaking of President Lincoln in terms of great respect.

The other day a conductor on the New Jersey Railroad caused the death of a man by compelling him to get off on a bridge covered with ging, from which he slipped into the water and into his long sleep. The testimony proved that the passenger was a quiet, sober, honest man and the head of a family of five children and a wife. He had been to Jersey City on business, and had purchased a return ticket. He had when leaving home about one hundred and fifty dollars in cash. On the way home, in the twenty minutes past six o'clock train from New York, and nearing West End, the conductor, one James Parker, came along to collect the tickets. Lane could nowhere find his return check, and having only some ten cents or so could not pay again the full fare, though he offered what he had. It was refused, and the conductor passed on. West End was reached and a stoppage made, but Lane was left in his seat undisturbed. It was not until the train had reached the center of the Hackensack bridge that Lane was stopped and put Lane ordered to get off. He did so and poor without the slightest disposition to be quarrelsome. He had scarcely stepped on the open platform covered with zinc, rendering the surface quite slippery, when he was thrown overboard and was drowned.

Some people find it very difficult to estimate the value of human life, but the Jersey conductor has figured it down to precisely twenty cents. If the facts as they are have been proven, the Company will pay a round sum for this practical illustration. Stopping in the center of a bridge, and carrying a non-paying passenger beyond the next station will settle conductor Parker.

A Bombay paper says that a flight of locusts recently passed over a district in the Western Presidency. An eye-witness says: "I calculate its length at seven miles, its breadth at five miles, and its depth at 20 to 30 feet." The crops in many parts were entirely consumed by these insects. In India locust visitations are looked for on an average once in seven years. Whenever they appear, the villagers set to work beating "tom-toms," and this scares them away—as it would most living creatures.

During the Damp Raw Weather

Of the fall, C. B. Galton's Cough Balsam should be in every household. This

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 4, 1869. NO. 69.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The Defalcation in the Second National Bank of Cleveland.

Question of Individual Responsibility Raised—Our Trade with the British Possessions—Charges Against Col. Carlton—The Nashville Postoffice—The New Circuit Judges—Five of them Named.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 3, 1869.

The Cleveland Bank Defalcation.

A number of stockholders of the second National Bank of Cleveland have raised the question whether the Directors are not personally responsible for the loss occasioned by the late defalcation, since the letter of the Comptroller of the Currency shows that after they were informed of the violations of the law they did not take active measures to correct the same. Section fifty-three of the National Bank Act provides that "If the Directors of any Banking Associations shall knowingly violate or knowingly permit any of the officers, agents or servants of the association to violate any of the provisions of this act, all rights, privileges and franchies of the association, derived from this act, shall be thereby forfeited. Such violation shall, however, be determined and adjudged by a proper circuit, district or territorial court of the United States in a suit brought for that purpose by the Comptroller of the Currency, in his own name, before the association shall be declared to be dissolved; and in cases of such violation every director who participated in or assented to the same, shall be held liable in his personal and individual capacity, for all damages which said association, its shareholders, or any other person, shall have sustained in consequence of such violation."

Our Trade with Canada.

The Statistical Bureau has prepared a full exhibit of our trade with Canada and other British possessions, for the year ending June 30th, 1869, which is very interesting. It shows the value of imports from Canada to the United States in that time, to have been as follows:

Free of duty, $4,886,689; subject to duty, $25,466 92.

Our exports to Canada, of domestic articles, were $13,188,613, and of foreign goods re-exported from this country to that, $2,858,782.

Our imports from other British possessions on this continent were as follows: Used on $921,183, free of duty, and at $813,656 subject to duty.

Our exports to same countries were $2,703,173, and our re-exports of foreign goods were $416,964.

Charges Against an Officer.

Col. Walter S. Franklin, of the 21st Infantry, has been assigned by the War Department as Military Professor at Miami University, Ohio, vice Col. Carlton, ordered to headquarters Department of the Platte, to explain certain charges brought against him.

Nashville Postoffice.

S. C. Mercer, editor of the late *Press and Times*, of Nashville, is spoken of as to receive the place of Postmaster Hopkins, of that city.

Arrivals.

Messrs. Benj. Burdett and Van Horn, of the Missouri delegation, arrived to-day.

The Circuit Judgeships.

It is believed that the following are five of the names to be sent to the Senate for circuit judgeships, viz: Indiana, Judge Drummond, of Chicago; for Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas and Arkansas, Judge Dillon, of Davenport; for Nevada, Judge Hoffman, for Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and Tennessee, Judge Ballard, of Louisville; for Louisiana, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama and Texas, Judge Durell. There has been a heated and prolonged contest over New York, Vermont and Connecticut. The Attorney General recommends Lewis H. Woodruff, who is strongly pressed by Wm. M. Evarts and the New York *Sun*.

The Dictator.

There is considerable anxiety at the Navy Department in regard to Admiral Wainter Digbtator. She left Savannah about the 17th ult., and was due at Key West on the 20th, but as yet nothing has been heard from her at that point.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 3, 1869.

RANK OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

The Board of officers recently in session at the Navy Department to determine upon the rank of staff officers, has adjourned and submitted to the Secretary their report, which will be transmitted to Congress. It is understood the Board has recommended that surgeons of the fleet, paymasters and engineers of not more than twelve years' standing, shall rank with commanders; surgeons, paymasters and chief engineers of not more than twelve years' standing, and the Secretary of the Admiral and Secretary of the Navy Admiral shall rank with lieutenants; past assistant surgeons and first assistant engineers shall rank next after masters; third assistant engineers shall rank with midshipmen. The above ranks are one grade below those held by staff officers for several years past.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.

The President has appointed Jas. H. Fisk commissioner to examine and report upon the Oregon Railroad Company, vice Jesse Applegate, declined.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

There seems no doubt that T. J. Durant, of New Orleans, will be appointed Judge of the Fifth Judicial District, including Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.

REDUCTION OF THE REVENUE.

A special Washington dispatch says Commissioner Wells expresses the opinion that the revenue can be reduced $120,000,000, and to this end the committee on Ways and Means propose to take off $50,000,000 from internal revenue $50,000,000. On the vote to take off the duty on coal, salt, and copper, the committee are a tie.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

Treasurer Spinner's report says between the 11th of March and 1st of December there were paid for United States six per cent. bonds on account of the Sinking Fund, and for the fund held subject to the order of Congress, interest and premium paid thereon included, $89,282,270. These payments exceed half a million dollars for every working day. The Treasurer now holds in the Sinking Fund, a surplus of the Treasury on account of the two funds named $75,678,800 in United States six per cent. stocks. The dividends on these stocks so held will net an income to the Treasury fund, for the reduction of the public debt of $4,528,728 per annum. There has been received for interest on these bonds $704,304 in gold, which has been invested in United States bonds representing $787,500, which are held for the two funds above named. If the same rate of purchase is hereafter maintained, the accruing interest will be invested semi-annually in like bonds, the whole national debt will thus be paid off in less than thirteen years.

CUBA.

The Negro—Chinese Conspiracy at Sagua—Disease Raging at San Jago—Rumored Landing of Another Expedition From the United States.

NEW YORK, December 3.—Later Havana letters state that fifty of the leaders of the Chinese conspirators in and near Sagua, have been shot and three hundred lashes administered to all the Coolies.

The cholera, smallpox, and fever continue to rage at San Jago, the deaths averaging from twenty-five to thirty per day.

General Lesca has ten thousand Spanish troops with him at Cinco Villas, but cannot make any progress.

General Puello, although reinforced heavily by European troops, asks leave to abandon Puerto Principe, as the European officers comprise against him in every projected movement.

It is reported another expedition from the United States had landed on the southern shore of Cuba.

HAVANA, December 1.—A letter dated Santiago, Cuba, November 25, contains the following interesting intelligence, which the reporter has reached here that the steamer Teaser has landed a party of filibusters in the bay of Nipe with a large quantity of military stores, and that they have reached the interior in safety.

On the 24th the Spaniards attacked the insurgents entrenched at Mogate. The troops commenced by shelling the rebel position, and then charged with the bayonet, and were repulsed with great loss. Many of the wounded are coming in here.

The Spaniards are seizing animals in the street for the use of the army.

Advices from Puerto Principe to the 24th ult., have been received. Information is brought by a negro that the insurgents were approaching San Jose, which is garrisoned by Catalonian volunteers. A party of twenty volunteers with an officer were sent out to reconnoiter, and were cut off and captured. Next morning the insurgents attacked San Jose, and after fighting an hour entered the white flag. The garrison responded and sent out an officer and five men bearing a proclamation of surrender and proposed capitulation. The soldiers without orders fired a volley and killed two of the Spaniards. The fighting was then renewed. The Cubans fought desperately, and endeavored to scale the entrenchments, but reinforcements coming to the garrison they generally withdrew. Eleven Catalonians were killed. The affair caused much excitement at Puerto Principe. The Colonel commanding the Catalonians has been sent to Havana to be tried by Court.

HAVANA, December 3.—Military Government will soon be inaugurated for the Cinco Villas district. Large sales are reported from the new measure, which it is supposed will lead to the complete re-establishment of Spanish authority in that quarter.

THE WEST INDIES.

Salnave Concentrating Troops at Port au Prince—Chevalier Outlawed.

NEW YORK, December 3.—A Port au Prince letter of the 6th inst., states that Salnave is concentrating all his troops and placing cannon wherever there is an available position in defense of the city. The palace is completely fortified by cannon, and it is his intention to pull down the buildings in the neighborhood to render its possession secure.

It is reported that the crew of the steamer Pequod have transferred the vessel to the revolutionists. At present there is not a single man-of-war of any nation in port to protect foreigners.

General Villubin, who was placed in command of Bizonton, has disappeared.

Chevalier, on account of his treachery, has been declared outlawed by President Salnave.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

The Report of General Spinner.

Total Receipts for Fiscal Year, $622,960,980—Total Disbursement, $599,903,997 34—Interesting Comparative Tables—The General's Idea of His Own Signature.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 3, 1869

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The report of Gen. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, to which allusion was made last night, has now appeared. It is a document of seventy pages—the greater portion of it being tabular statements, many of which have recently been given to the newspapers. The receipts into the Treasury for the year ending June 30, 1869, are tabulated as follows: Customs, in gold $180,000,410; six per cent, five-twenty bonds, $30,232,760; six per cent, twenty years bonds, $25,350; internal revenue, $158,411,699 22; premiums, chiefly from sales of coin, $12,926,136 45; interest, $289,908 43; duty paid by National Banks, $5,307,993 47; miscellaneous receipts, $156,889 11; coin certificates, $81,230,620 00; fractional currency, $25,709,131 65; new issue of United States notes, $57,947,621 89; temporary loan, $36,205,000 00; war and navy, $7,652,268 24; public lands, $1,954,854 18; miscellaneous revenue, $2,782,851 45; captured and abandoned property, $27,558 99; confiscations, $5,404 06; conscience money, $17,299 21; fines $463,106 81; Indian trusts, $163,992 86; Interior Department, $150,108 77; Internal and coastwise intercourse, $12,326 79; prize captures, $137,629 46; patent fees, $666,703 34; real estate sales, $22,852 77; re-payments, $9,410,915 94. Total receipts, $622,960,980 00.

The report of the disbursements during the year were $599,903,997 43, and then continues as follows: Everything in this world is comparative. No argument is so strong as that addressed to the eye. To give in this way a correct idea of the receipts and expenditures of the Government for the last nine years separately, and as compared with each other, the following tables are produced:

RECEIPTS BY WARRANTS.

These receipts, excluding all warrants issued for payments, were:

In the year 1861	$ 83,236,693 56
1862	89,497,035 15
1863	889,082,128 05
1864	1,380,468,963 41
1865	1,181,790,862 68
1866	1,270,884,173 11
1867	1,154,977,339 46
1868	1,030,749,516 52
1869	609,621,828 37
Total receipts in nine years	$8,786,693,032 25

EXPENDITURES BY WARRANTS.

These expenditures, excluding all warrants issued and afterwards repaid, were:

In the year 1861	$54,278,834 47
1862	378,811,700 27
1863	893,799,849 65
1864	1,298,235,179 04
1865	1,897,674,224 09
1866	1,218,397,196 51
1867	1,093,079,955 27
1868	1,092,020,111 81
1869	554,777,996 14
Total expenditures in 9 y'rs	$8,633,767,779 56

In 1865, I stated that these tables "would not be unaptly represented by a truncated pyramid," and that the figures which would appear for the next five years they would be represented by such a pyramid with its base turned upwards.

The comparison, as above, fully justifies the prediction.

Other tables of great value and interest are those showing the military and naval expenditures since the beginning of the war, and these are as follows:

MILITARY EXPENDITURES.

The payments for each year, and the army, less repayments in each year for ten years, from 1860 to 1869, both inclusive, were as follows:

In 1860	$ 16,699,737 10
In 1861	22,981,150 44
In 1862	394,724,481 91
In 1863	509,294,859 80
In 1864	690,791,842 97
In 1865	1,030,690,400 99
In 1866	283,449,701 82
In 1867	95,322,179 28
In 1868	128,906,351 43
In 1869	80,474,345 30
War expenditures for 10 years	$4,344,228,113 73

The payments for and on account of navy for ten years, from 1860 to 1869, both inclusive, less repayments, were as follows:—In

1860	$ 11,514,964 96
1861	12,430,887 90
1862	42,695,881 07
1863	85,019,360 01
1864	85,725,991 67
1865	122,617,662 86
1866	43,324,113 32
1867	31,034,304 61
1868	30,250,262 50
1869	25,561,082 70
Naval expenses for ten years	$466,314,508 37

Previous to December, 1865, no separate account was kept of the receipts from lands wrongfully returned to the Treasury. Since that time there was received from various persons, by way of repayments, and on accounts from one cent upward, to present time, $115,991 81, which the Treasurer suggests shall be turned into the sinking fund.

The Treasurer speaks of the labor involved in the law requiring officials to personally frank all matter, and has this delicious paragraph:

"It is hard to conceive how an official duty, forced upon the head of a family daily signing of a certificate or an official letter that it is on official business, can be looked on as a privilege. A *fac-simile* of my official signature seems to answer very well on a thousand dollar greenback, but under the new law it is to be on each certificate that saves the affixing of a three-cent postage stamp, and then the absence, if there were any, are not cured, for authorized signatures are necessary when placed upon envelopes just as printed ones were formerly in advance of their use. High officers of the Government, receiving large salaries, are by this construction of the law compelled to spend their time in the profitless and unintellectual employment of signing their names to their official postage certificates. The Government can't afford this. The thing don't pay. It is hard to believe that this law, for the relief of the useful services of officials, is a hundred fold greater than the dissatisfaction for which it may have existed, and which the law seeks to remedy."

THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Closing Speech of Hon. Rufus King for the Defense in the Superior Court at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, December 3.—This morning Hon. Rufus King began the closing argument for the plaintiffs, by saying: This is an issue of the first magnitude, pole merely because of the intense interest its discussion has excited throughout the land, but because it involves a great and vital interest of this city. To the Court it was not interest as a matter of law. He had a difficult task in replying, for his opponents had travelled so far from the issue. If this were a debating society, their course would have been justified. The question to be decided was, whether the resolutions of the School Board were in violation of the clause in the bill of rights. He read this section, which prohibited and called attention to the fact that the general assembly could not pass any law in violation of the first resolution, which provides that all religious instruction should be excluded. This exclusion was the basis of the whole question. This resolution was a direct violation of the Constitution. The first resolution says there shall be instruction in religion—the School Board says not. He charged this offense with having abused the Christian religion in this discussion until it was black in the face, and Dr. Lord must have felt it. He could not have been perverted it ought to be abolished. The greatest proof of its unconstitutionality is that it had carried so great weight. He was surprised at the statement of the defense that the Bible in the public schools was not the product of Christianity. A line drawn through history as Christ's birth showed on one side the blackness of darkness, and on the other the growing light of civilization. He declared that in this case religion was not asking aid of the State, but the State was seeking succor of religion. Of the Bible, he cried out, what sect did Christ belong? But no conscience was violated, because no child was compelled to attend the reading of the Bible. He said it was curious that so many as ten Catholics were in the School Board, because they have not heretofore felt themselves in the public schools. Most of the members who voted for these resolutions were Protestants. He was overwhelmed with bad faith in passing the resolutions, notwithstanding a petition to wait until the people spoke on the subject at the spring elections. He read from various Catholic papers to show the real object of the fight on the schools. Catholics would not come into one of the godless schools. They would scorn us for deserting the ways of our fathers.

Mr. King closed with a summing up of the entire chain of his pleadings. This closed the argument, and the Court took the case under advisement and adjourned, when it will be ready to render a decision it is hard to say. Mr. King's argument occupied the entire day and lasted about four hours in delivery. The room was densely crowded with spectators.

GALVESTON.

Great Fire—Four Entire Blocks Destroyed—Loss One Million Dollars.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, December 3, 1869.

There was a great fire here last night, destroying one million dollars worth of property. Amount of insurance not ascertained.

By Associated Press.

GALVESTON, December 3.—The fire this morning consumed four entire blocks and three-fourths of two other blocks. It originated in the clothing establishment of Cohen Bros., corner of Strandt and Fremont streets. A high northwest wind swept the flames in a southerly direction, burning three blocks on Fremont and Church streets, and Postoffice streets, and three blocks between Mechanics and Church and West and Twenty-fourth streets, with the exception of the stores of T. E. Thompson, S. Hanlon, J. Reinstein, R. F. George, W. J. Grossmeyer, and the Texas Express office, J. M. Conger, Price & Terry, C. H. Jordan & Bernard, and an unoccupied building on Mechanic street, and Dennis Wells's residence were the only residences saved on that thoroughfare.

GALVESTON, December 3.—About fifty business firms and shopkeepers were burned out by the fire this morning. The Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company's building, a theater and the Metropolitan Hotel were destroyed. The loss is variously estimated at a million to a million and a half.

HOCKINBERRY, THE MURDERER.

He Makes Another Confession.

The Shooting of Miss Annie McCandless of Butler, Pa.—Other Crimes Acknowledged—A General Review of His Life.

Sheriff Thompson, of Butler county, arrived in the city yesterday morning, having in his custody a man named G. W. Gliden, convicted of horse stealing at Butler, and sentenced to fifteen months in the Western Penitentiary. On account of some informality about the commitment the prisoner could not be taken directly to the Penitentiary, and he was lodged in jail until things could be righted. After being placed in jail Gliden informed the Warden that he had in his possession a confession made by Zachary Hockinberry, the murderer of Miss Annie McCandless, of Butler, which Hockinberry had given him before he left the jail. Gliden stated that observing Hockinberry writing he asked him what he was about. He answered that he was "scribbling," but some time afterward told Gliden that it was a second confession, more full and particular in its details than the one first published. Gliden asked to see the confession when finished, but Hockinberry at first refused to grant his request. Finally he consented, and after Gliden had read it over, Hockinberry told him he could keep it and take it to the Penitentiary with him. This is the way it came into Gliden's possession.

On visiting the jail yesterday our reporter was acquainted with the above facts, and with the permission of the Warden he took a copy of the confession. It is but proper to state in the outset that the confession fills ten pages of note paper, and is very closely written. The orthography is very bad, and the same style and rambling manner that characterized his first confession is followed up in this one. Here it is:

THE CONFESSION.

BUTLER COUNTY, PA.,
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1869.

On the 31st of last March, I was twenty-one years old; my father and mother are dead; my mother died when I was quite young and my father has been dead for over eight years; when I was 16 years old I went to live in law with George McCandless, who is married to a sister of my mother; I lived with him for about five years and afterwards went to work for myself. I am single and have been for two years and a half. Some time ago I broke down on paper the chief circumstances of my life, and intended to have it read after it was printed in the papers. There are a few other circumstances in which I shall now confess for I wish all to be known, and I shall speak about them shortly, but before I speak about them I will refer to what I wrote to Mr. Graham. Mr. McCandless had two daughters by his first wife, Annie and Emma. Some time before I left McCandless's I had an intimacy with Annie, but I tried to take some chance and disfigure her face in some way. That thought and wish has caused me a great deal of trouble since, and one which I am sorry for. What put the thought in my head I cannot tell, but I have tried to think about the past, it is now my belief that I had not a particular aim, but I was only called the "History of the World," about a certain person or persons, for some design, disfigured her face. Sometimes at first I thought I had no wish for to marry Annie, nor to go to any other place than to stay and work for her. The motive is indistinct and confused in my mind, but my belief that I thought that if she was disfigured she would not get married to any one else. In the latter part of the thought, it was in my mind nearly all the time, and the last became my intention that I would never see her after I left McCandless's, but I did not. I told her so, or at least she understood so, but I changed my mind, and now, for me to make proposals to her, any more than she one time before, would marry any one. If I could only have been certain that it would have saved a great deal of trouble. As it was it caused me a great deal of trouble. A great deal of trouble by the circumstances which I am about to relate, and which at the time ago carefully wrote down on paper, and which I have which I need not speak about now in particular.

HE ATTEMPTS TO ROB A STORE IN BUTLER.

About the middle of November, 1867, I went away from McCandless's and said I would try and get some place and learn a trade. When I left I went to Butler. About the middle of the night I tried to get into a store in Butler, but I went to the front door and tried for to get out a pannel, but did not succeed. Then I went to a door that went into the cellar; it was not very long, that is I got it open and went down the stairs and went up to a door which went into the store. The door was fastened with a bolt; I had nothing with me but a pocketknife, and I broke the point off of the knife, and with the knife cut by the bolt, and then burned it some with the candle, till it came off. I then went into the store, but I did not. In very long till some one came to the door and tried to get in and knocked the door. I then thought some one knew there was some one in the store. I then went out the way I got in, and thence to the main street. When I got on the main street the person at the door had gone to stop. He then saw me, and I saw me and I ran down the street and went to get my horse, but I did not get him. I ran and fell down and I fell over. The man, whoever he was, did not follow any further.

HE TAKES TO THE ROAD BUT IS NOT SUCCESSFUL.

I then went on towards Franklin. I intended to get there in a month. I went there next evening, but I did not get any work there. I intended then for to try and get some place and learn a trade. I then left Franklin, intending to go to Pittsburgh. While I was on the road I met a man by the name of Hoover, who lived in Butler there was a person who wished me to work for him that winter. Went to work for him, stayed with him a month. Then went back to Geo. McCandless's and staid with him through the winter. In the spring, about the middle of March, I went to work for Mr. Graham. So in all I staid with Mr. McCandless's about a year. Now I will speak of circumstances which occurred and the result thereof. I had at one time an idea of writing a confession that saves the affixing of a three-cent postage stamp, and then the absence, if there were any, are not cured, for authorized signatures are necessary when placed upon envelopes just as printed ones were formerly in advance of their use. High officers of the Government, receiving large salaries, are by this construction of the law compelled to spend their time in the profitless and unintellectual employment of signing their names to their official postage certificates. The Government can't afford this. The thing don't pay. It is hard to believe that this law, for the relief of the useful services of officials, is a hundred fold greater than the dissatisfaction for which it may have existed, and which the law seeks to remedy."

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THE MURDER OF MISS M'CANDLESS.

Those circumstances which I wrote down before I left Graham's, and which I have now not state now, except the last one, so as for to bring out what I wish for to speak about. That circumstance was caused by the same thought that caused me so much trouble; as I before said and do say which thought was for to disfigure Annie McCandless, *I am sorry for it, but it is past.* The circumstances was in this way: I had a shot-gun—it was called a smooth-bore rifle—would shoot shot or bullets. It was not a very large bore; it would shoot shot without scattering very much at the distance of twenty rods; I made them out back of the house and made them with a hatchet; then went up stairs; the gun was up stairs; it was loaded with powder and shot; I put in two of the slugs in paper and put them in the gun; then I put in paper; when I put in paper I put in paper; when I put in paper they were not seated. My intention was for to go up to Mr. McCandless's some night, and go to some window that I could see Annie in the room, and face in such a way as to disfigure her. This I had for a long time. I had been watching for it. I left McCandless's and caused different occurrences to take place that I have broken up, and day night, after dark, the 1st of October, I got the gun out without any of the Grahams knowing it, and went to the field of corn that night, I think, there was preaching at the Baptist meeting-house. I went away in the evening, and said I was going to church; went to the barn and got the gun; when I went down the road about a quarter of a mile my nose got to bleeding; I then went back put the gun in the barn and went to the house. Some of the Grahams asked me why I did not go to church. I said because my nose got to bleeding. The next night, the third of October, I went away, and said I was going to church. There was preaching at the Baptist meeting-house; the meeting house is about a mile from Graham's house. The first night I went there I went to the barn and got the gun; went down the road about a quarter of a mile, and then I met with bad faith in passing the resolutions, notwithstanding a petition to wait until the people spoke on the subject at the spring elections. He read from various Catholic papers to show the real object of the fight on the schools. Catholics would not come into one of the godless schools. They would scorn us for deserting the ways of our fathers.

Mr. King closed with a summing up of the entire chain of his pleadings. This closed the argument, and the Court took the case under advisement and adjourned, when it will be ready to render a decision it is hard to say. Mr. King's argument occupied the entire day and lasted about four hours in delivery. The room was densely crowded with spectators.

GALVESTON.

Great Fire—Four Entire Blocks Destroyed—Loss One Million Dollars.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, December 3, 1869.

There was a great fire here last night, destroying one million dollars worth of property. Amount of insurance not ascertained.

By Associated Press.

GALVESTON, December 3.—The fire this morning consumed four entire blocks and three-fourths of two other blocks. It originated in the clothing establishment of Cohen Bros., corner of Strandt and Fremont streets. A high northwest wind swept the flames in a southerly direction, burning three blocks on Fremont and Church streets, and Postoffice streets, and three blocks between Mechanics and Church and West and Twenty-fourth streets, with the exception of the stores of T. E. Thompson, S. Hanlon, J. Reinstein, R. F. George, W. J. Grossmeyer, and the Texas Express office, J. M. Conger, Price & Terry, C. H. Jordan & Bernard, and an unoccupied building on Mechanic street, and Dennis Wells's residence were the only residences saved on that thoroughfare.

GALVESTON, December 3.—About fifty business firms and shopkeepers were burned out by the fire this morning. The Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company's building, a theater and the Metropolitan Hotel were destroyed. The loss is variously estimated at a million to a million and a half.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Ecumenical Council—Oaths Administered to the Officers—Things at Rome Augering Ill—Gallicanism Rampant—Opposition to the Dogma of Infallibility—Carlist Conspiracies in Spain—French Cable Difficulties Adjusted—Mr. Burlingame Presents His Credentials to King William—The Lancashire Cotton Mills Running Full Time—A Submarine Cable from Portugal to America—Rochefort Creates a Sensation in the Corps Legislatif.

The Ecumenical Council.

LONDON, December 3.—Dispatches from Rome announce that a presynodal conference was held yesterday, when a Papal allocution was delivered and oaths administered to the officers of the Ecumenical Council.

The *Times* to-day says things at Rome are augering ill for the Council, Gallicanism is rampant; the Austrian and German Bishops demur to the dogma of infallibility, and discord is apprehended among the Italians. Antonelli shakes his head at a performance in which he never felt sympathy. It will be some time before it can become clear whether the Council will bring the church peace or a sword.

Cotton Mills Again Running.

LONDON, December 3.—All the cotton mills in Lancashire are again running on full time.

Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 3.—General Ignatieff has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, to succeed Prince Golschakoff.

Portugal Wants a Cable to America.

MADRID, December 3.—The Portuguese Government has invited tenders for the manufacture and laying of a submarine cable from Portugal to some eligible point on the American coast, touching at the Azores.

Spanish Financial Journals.

MADRID, December 3.—Several of the Republican journals, the publication of which had been suspended during the progress of the recent insurrection, have been permitted to reappear.

Rochefort Creates a Sensation.

PARIS, December 3.—At the meeting of the Corps Legislatif to-day, Henri Rochefort rose and demanded that the National Guard be ordered to guard the hall of the Corps Legislatif in future, for the protection of members. The demand took the Chamber by surprise, and created an extraordinary sensation. Expressions of astonishment burst from all parts of the hall. Cheers followed, which were answered by cries of derision and disapproval. The opposition members generally applauded. The majority protested against the demand and the demonstration made in its favor.

No Disorder in Paris.

PARIS, December 3, P. M.—The fears of disorders to-day on account of the anniversary of the barricades of 1851, and of the death of Baudin, have not been realized. The city was unusually quiet all day, and at this hour there are no symptoms

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1869.

THERE is a Fenian scare—a winter campaign across the border—just to liberate Ireland—now on the tapis, it is said. Herein is the explanation—so the story goes—of the alleged order to have the troops at New York and other places ready, with ten days' rations, on a moment's call. It is a considerable story without adequate grains of truth for a foundation. Another, and a more probable report is, that the troops that left their quarters for somewhere yesterday, had in view the heading off of a Cuban expedition about to depart. Perhaps our latest telegrams will explain the matter.

THE disaster to a portion of the coal fleet at Steubenville, simply adds to the proof gathered from previous calamitous experience, that the railroad bridge at that place is an obstruction to navigation and a nuisance which ought to be removed. Millions of property have been placed in jeopardy, and many thousand dollars lost, in consequence of it within the last few days. It is the duty of Congress to protect the navigation of the Ohio. The bridge is the contrivance of a single railroad, for whose benefit the sacrifice of the great natural highway is demanded. As to the comparative importance of the two, it is enough to say that were the Road to devote itself exclusively to the task, months would not suffice for the it to move the property which departed by boats on the River within the last few days. How long shall this injustice be endured?

THE INCOME TAX.

The friend who writes us to express his regret that the COMMERCIAL should "favor the repeal of the Income Tax," does not state correctly our position. All taxes of the kind are odious because inquisitorial; nevertheless they frequently have to be submitted to as a necessity. Whenever that necessity exists there is nothing in the principle on which to build a sufficient objection. In regard to the Income Tax which is about to expire, our objection is not, therefore, to the principle of the law, but the manner it has been and is being administered. In this consists mainly its odiousness. The prime object of the law was to reach the surplus wealth not otherwise taxed, and which has extraordinary ways of escaping its share of the public burthen. We believe the fact to be, that while nine of every ten persons whose incomes are from one to three thousand dollars—a class of persons who are far from rich, and are least able to bear the tax—make honest and prompt returns, the case is different with those whose incomes range upward, some as high as one hundred thousand dollars, and even beyond. Where you find one of the first class shirking a true return, five of the second class can be found. In all our cities and business centers, it would not be difficult to find cases of this sort under the head of nearly every letter in the alphabet. Herein rests chiefly our objection to the present law. We have no intention or intimating that the Government is not doing its duty, but that the law itself does not insure its complete execution. Execute the law up to the required design, or make it, by amendment or otherwise, do what it was framed to do, that is, reach the actual incomes of the wealthy classes as rigidly as those having comparatively small incomes, and not much would remain to object to, except the rate, which might and should then be brought down to three or two and a half per cent., and the exemption raised to two thousand dollars. If this cannot be done, we say, let the law expire, as it will; and let it not be revived.

THE CUBAN CAUSE.

The proposed mass meeting of the friends of Cuba in Philadelphia has brought out expressions of opinion from distinguished Senators and Representatives, which will be regarded as specially interesting at this time. In a letter to the committee, Hon. BEN WADE expresses the opinion, that the Government has hitherto manifested too little interest in Cuban affairs. Because Spain has oppressed and robbed Cuba for two centuries, he thinks, is no reason injustice should continue forever; especially when the Cubans to-day have the same right to govern themselves as the people of the United States. He does not think the recognition of Cuba will involve us in a war with Spain. S. S. Cox thinks it is a burning shame that the island should be wasted by violence, instead of shining under Republican liberty. SIMON CAMERON promises to avail himself of every proper occasion so secure the island. BUTLER expresses no opinion, preferring to let his acts speak for him. Hon. JOHN HICKMAN thinks the present government of Cuba is a disgusting monstrosity. The object aimed at by the proposed meeting, he thinks, is eminently humane and American in its character. ROSCOE CONKLING'S sympathies "are very strongly with Cuba."

The Philadelphia *Post* publishes a list of letters captured from the Spanish mail, relating to military movements on the Island, from which it appears that the insurrection is on the increase, that the fact is frankly admitted that "the whole country is in the possession of the insurgents," and that official reports of Spanish victories are "colored" to suit the purpose of the authorities. The details are sickening in the extreme, clearly indicating a disposition on the part of the Spaniards to exterminate the Cubans. The few Cubans favoring the Government seem willing to "sell out for a dish of lentils," to borrow their own language.

The interest taken by the people of Philadelphia in the recognition of Cuba may be inferred from the fact that the roll of signatures to the petition to Congress to act immediately in the matter, contains upwards of 12,000 signatures, and it is predicted that by Monday it will reach 50,000.

LAND MONOPOLY.

Political economists have pointed out the evils resulting from the system which permits the aggregation of vast quantities of land in the hands of a few individuals. It is customary for American writers, in discussing the evils resulting from this policy, to seek illustrations in Europe. England affords, perhaps, a still better example, for there the operations of the system can be traced directly to their limits, through all their various details and ramifications. As has been shown by her ablest modern writers, the rich grow richer and the poor are every year becoming poorer. As yet, no system has been suggested, short of a revolution, that will counteract their evil result. Looking across the channel, we see that the wisdom of a NAPOLEON, by suggesting and promoting enactments abrogating the land monopolies, the growth of centuries, encouraged a system of small farming.

The statement has been made authoritatively, that the land grants by Congress to States and corporations, for the seventeen years ending June 30, 1867, amounted to 171,388,581 acres! This, comparatively speaking, small shaving from our national domain, spread over the map of Germany would cover a number of powerful States. It would overlap the edges of the British Isles. In our princely system of division (160 acres to actual settlers,) it would furnish homesteads to 1,072,428 families.

Just here we ask ourselves the question, how long will this law that bestows 160 acres upon actual settlers for a comparative trifle remain upon our statute book? The magnificent subsidies bestowed upon corporations have already produced some remarkable results,—results which those who are building upon the rapid development of the national domain would do well to contemplate. Throughout Illinois, Missouri and Iowa, it is impossible for the emigrant or actual settler to secure a desirable location unless he pays speculative prices for it. There are few people acquainted with the agricultural history of the country ignorant of the fact, that the choice portions of the public domain have centered in the hands of corporations, who guard them jealously until the march of progress rolls onward like a wave, when they are disposed of at three, five, and in some cases twenty times the value originally set upon them by the Government. What with the abuse of the land warrant system—*i. e.*, the throwing of the warrants upon the market like so much stock, the enormous grants to railway corporations, and the unscrupulous operations of land jobbers, the emigrants who flock to our shores, and whom we have been led to regard as essential to the development of our vast resources, are compelled to push out to Dakota and Washington Territory. According to the evidence of the *Western Farmer*, the "freezing out" system is driving thousands upon thousands of settlers from the public lands in Iowa and Illinois. The same journal says "railroads can be helped by the proceeds of the sales of public lands, but it is not necessary to turn over the public domain to corporations." The Illinois Central Railroad may serve as an illustration. Having got in its grip possession of the choicest sections lying on either side of the line, it has reserved the power to sell or not, as it chooses, and holds its grasp upon this or that location with all the tenacity born of avariciousness. In the same manner capitalists have bought up immense tracts contiguous in Illinois and Iowa, compelling emigration to flow around them, or pay enormous advances.

The total amount of acres entered under the homestead laws is 7,436,511. Compare these figures with the railway subsidies, and it is not difficult to perceive where we are drifting. It would not be difficult to prove that of the two evils, it would be infinitely better to permit immense tracts of land to fall into the hands of individuals rather than into the hands of corporations. In the mutability of human affairs the chances are ten to one that the land in the hands of the individuals would be segregated by natural circumstances ere three generations passed, while the tendency of all corporations is to increase and add to their original possessions. Pursuing this method, it is not asking too much of the credulity of our readers to look forward to a time when the corporations of the United States will hold the same relation to the people that the land monopolists of England hold to the masses. This is not an agreeable picture, but the contemplation of a possible contingency may, perhaps, avert the reality. Let us have one land system. To borrow the language of the journal we have quoted, "the Government should not sell 100,000 acres to a single individual; it should only sell to actual settlers who are in occupation." Let Congress help railroads when it is needed, but the donations, if in the shape of land grants, should be subjected to the same regulations as the reserved sections.

THE Labor Congress, which meets in Washington on the 6th, will take into consideration all the questions which affect the rights of labor generally, but special attention will be devoted to the claims of colored laborers. Among other questions, our present monetary system will come up for discussion. The Executive Committee of the National Labor Union will oppose the funding of the debt in long bonds, and the resumption of specie payments. They argue thus: The country is suffering for money. Our monetary system is the giving to Congress of the power to control the rate of interest on the national bonds, and by this means to regulate a business transactions. It is held that this is the only way that the value of money can be regulated. They are declaring that 25¾ grains gold shall be a dollar does not regulate the value of money; it only fixes the value of gold. The rate of interest determines the value of money. It is the same with the power to issue or limit the property on the products of labor. The prevalent ideas, which we may add had their origin in the West, are that the 5-20 bonds should be paid in greenbacks, and a free banking system secured. The Executive Committee also maintain that the fear of an overissue of currency—the dread which defeated Pendleton even in his own section—cannot affect their plan.

JUST as we supposed, the news from Pekin proves that Mr. Burlingame's mission thus far has given satisfaction to China. The delay in the ratification of the treaties conducted by Mr. Burlingame was not the result of dissatisfaction with his proceedings, as has been strenously urged by the English-China press, but arose from totally different causes. The fact is unthenticably stated that the Chinese Government is waiting until Mr. Burlingame completes his labors.

In this connection it may be proper to add that all reports prejudicial to Mr. Burlingame's mission should be received with several grains of allowance. The Embassy has been personal from the outset with all the rancor characteristic of the English nature when smarting under defeat and humiliation. The London press, in concert with the English-China press, seek upon all occasions, and even make occasions, to misrepresent and retard the work the Embassy set out to accomplish. The efforts of the English throughout have been studied. And no matter what beneficial results may attend the proceedings of the Embassy, the prejudice of the English press and the English Government will never permit them to perceive them.

IT is mentioned as a curious fact that each of the three leaders who are opposed to each other in the triangular fight in St. Domingo at the present time, namely, Baez, Espaillat and Cabral, have in turn offered to cede Samana to the United States as a naval station. The principal opposition to the cession of Samana as a naval station to the United States at the present time comes from St. Thomas and the other European dependencies; and it has an intimidating effect on the Baez party. The parties have threatened, we believe, to Puerto Rico and Curacoa, handbills protesting against "the sale of Samana and the dismemberment of the Dominican territory," but declaring their wish to become a part of the United States. They claim annexation as their peculiar plan; that they initiated the policy, &c. But this is not the truth. They offered to make Samana a free neutral port as well as to give the United States a naval station; but it was the Bacists who first started the idea of annexation. It seems that Hayti is equally ready to treat with St. Nicholas le Mole, for a naval station, or Cape Haytien, or to be annexed. So it seems that it will not be difficult to secure these ripest of West India plums.

THE Board of Public Charities met in Harrisburg on the last inst. Among those present were Gen. Thos. L. Kane, Hon. Thos. Dawson Coleman, Hon. Wilmer Worthington and Geo. L. Harrison. Gov. Geary delivered a pertinent address to them, reminding them of the importance of the work before them, after which the Board was organized, Secretary Jordon administering the oath of office. The Board went into session with closed doors, when Gen. Kane was elected President, and Dr. Worthington Secretary and General Agent. No other business of importance was transacted. The Board adjourned to meet in Philadelphia next Friday. Gen. Kane will serve five years, Mr. F. B. Penniman four years, Dr. Worthington three years, Mr. Coleman two years, and Mr. Harrison one year.

IT is not improbable that General Geary will respite Dr. Schoeppe, in order that the case may be brought before the Legislature. Full much seems to be due to the grave doubt surrounding the case—a doubt which seems to be strengthened by inquiry.

DR. F. SCHOEPPE, in jail at Carlisle under sentence of death for murdering Miss Stinnecke, has written a letter to Governor Geary reviewing his case and trial, in which he asserts before God his innocence, and that he is the victim of prejudice.

First Assistant Postmaster General.

John M. Marshall, who has been appointed First Assistant Postmaster General in the place of Mr. Earle, is a native of Virginia, of the old Marshall family of Fauquier county. He was a classmate of Mr. Crosswell's in Dickinson College, in which institution he subsequently became a Professor of Greek and Latin, and with which he is, we believe, still connected as a trustee. He was appointed early in Mr. Lincoln's administration as Consul at Leeds, but returned in 1861 or 1865, leaving his nephew, Raymond Stevenson, in charge of the Consulate. Since his return from Europe he has lived in comparative retirement on his farm at Boundbrook. His wife was Miss Jane Stevenson, of Carlisle, Pa., a sister of Mrs. Dr. McClintock, of Philadelphia. Mr. Marshall is a self-made man—more remarkable for his good judgment and integrity than for brilliancy. He is about forty-five years of age, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a devoted friend of Bishop Simpson.

SOME important changes have recently been made in wedding etiquette. The card invitations should be issued three weeks before the marriage, and should be provided by the bride's parents. Brides-expectant should entirely seclude themselves after the cards are issued. At large receptions each guest should leave his or her visiting card, so that the hostess may be positive who were present. There should be four bridesmaids and groomsmen present at a wedding. Congratulations are out of place in church, and should be reserved for the reception. The display of bridal presents is going out of fashion among people of taste. When the collation is announced, the bride and groom lead the way to the dining room. The bride's cake is in the center of the table, and the bride cuts the first slice. The reception lasts during the afternoon, and is sometimes followed by a dance in the evening. If the bridal party go on a tour, their departure is usually the signal for the guests to disperse. The old superstition of throwing an old shoe after the happy pair, to insure good luck, is faithfully observed.

THE case of the Commonwealth against the Credit Mobilier came up before Judge Pearson at Harrisburg on the 30th, on a motion for the new trial, and was postponed at the request of R. C. McMurtrie, Esq., defendant's counsel, till this day one week. It is not probable that a new trial will be granted, it being generally conceded that the motion was made to gain time and to secure sureties on the judgment till the case is carried to the Supreme Court on a writ of error. The amount of individual bonds given as security for this debt exceeds *twenty millions of dollars*, and if the Supreme Court sustains the decision of Judge Pearson, the State Treasury will be the gainer by nearly half a million of dollars. There is another claim against this enormously wealthy and successful corporation, which has not been acted upon, the amount of which is very large—the exact sum I have not been able to ascertain as yet. There has been no security entered for it, so the State is not in as good a position with it as with the first claim.

REFERRING to the cheaper telegraphing which we are enjoying as the result of competition, the New York *Post* says: "Now it is the turn of the railway companies. Competition has made their rates very irregular for some years past, but on the whole they are as high now as when gold was above two hundred. This kind of extortion may help stock-jobbing and stock-watering managers, but it is as bad for the roads in the end as it is for the public. When their rates for travel and traffic come down, as they must, to the level now reached by wool and wheat, so that a barrel of flour, for example, will carry a man, on an average, four hundred miles, as it does in England or France, their permanent value can be more fairly estimated by investors than now."

OUR COAL TRADE.

Shall it be Crippled or Protected?

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

A visit to the Monongahela wharf at any time during the present week, would have demonstrated, to the most casual observer, the importance and magnitude of the coal trade. Such a sight has not been within the memory of the oldest citizen. The broad acres of floating coal the puffing and splashing of more than four score of steam tugs, the shouting of men mingled with the scream of steam whistles, the movement of masses of busy employees gave to the scene more of the appearance of a vast army in motion. A scene indeed of wonderful activity and suggestive of grand results.

What a contribution to the wealth of our city did this magnificent army of steamers and men, bridging the river from shore to shore, indicate? Those countless tons of coal were mined from the surrounding hills; the machinery which takes this vast shipment to market was built in the city; and the money that was paid for mining, for building the machinery, together with the hire of the men that "man" these vessels, is all disbursed in our city, and immediately finds its way into general circulation, quickening every department of trade. Count up the families of miners, shippers, boat builders, machinists, captains, pilots, engineers, &c., &c., all depending on the coal trade, and interweaving their prosperity with the material growth of our great city—for all the money employed and received in the various mechanical, mining and shipping departments, first cost and profit, goes into the general treasury of Pittsburgh wealth. And yet this vast trade, employing its thousands of men, and disbursing its revenues by millions, is seriously threatened by the construction of railroad bridges over the Ohio river. Nay, it is now crippled; for in addition to the hazards of the Steubenville bridge, the probabilities are, that all of these steamers with their immense tows, will have to land and *"double trip"* through the Parkersburg obstruction, involving great risk, loss of time and cost of transportation. Will not our leading and influential citizens, take this important matter more seriously in hand, and see that these vast river interests are protected by law from the dangerous encroachments of corporations seeking either and rival routes and modes of shipments. D.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

THE New York *Times* gives a complete list of the vessels wrecked in the immediate vicinity of that port during the past two years. The number comprises eighty-six vessels, valued at 3,868,650.

A Rio de Janeiro letter of October 23d confirms the reported slaughter by Lopez of women and old men, Col. Monjole, several of his field adjutants, and some belonging to his own body guard, upon suspicion of being engaged in a conspiracy against him. The war being considered to be over, the iron-clads, or most of them, are steaming down the river Parana, on their return to Rio de Janeiro.

A boy named Samuel A. Adams has just been tried in Michigan on a charge of attempting to kill a physician named Church. The Court ruled out all testimony tending to show the secret *motive of the defendant for the base act*, but *cited, and of course all the better grades in the highest class for duty*." repeal and finding, on my own personal knowledge, that he was intended to be the effect. In conjunction with other American gentlemen in the trade, I was in frequent consultation with members of the Committees of Ways and Means of the House and the Finance Committee of the Senate, and I was fully impressed with the belief, it mattered not whether his belief was well founded or not. The case was given to the jury, who returned in five minutes from their seats, with a verdict of "not guilty."

Since Mrs. Stowe has brought up the subject of Byron's matrimonial infelicities, attention has been called to the fact that while in this country the has occasioned the authors of Britain, some escaped by devoting themselves to celibacy, prominent among whom are David Hume, Macaulay, Charles Lamb, Goldsmith and Gibbon, though the latter, like Cowper, was crossed in love. Keats and Kirke White died single, but were too young to marry. Coleridge's married life was buried in his opium excesses, and Bailey abandoned his wife, who subsequently committed suicide, while in latter days Bulwer got his wife cribbed in a lunatic asylum. The latest illustration is found in Dickens, whose cup of domestic bitterness has often overflowed.

The managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital at Philadelphia have decided to provide for separate clinical instruction to female students, and I have no apprehensions that the law will go into operation before the day in April when the Legislature will meet, proceeding to the consideration of such an arrangement other clinical lectures will be continued to classes composed of males only.

Elihu Green, convicted of setting fire to the court house, at Kingwood, Preston county, W. Va., was allowed to choose one of two modes of punishment for his crime, hanging or imprisonment for life, and selected the former. Judgment was accordingly pronounced, the time for the execution being fixed on January 28.

Bourbon whisky distillers in Kentucky have nearly all suspended operations in consequence of the stringency of the revenue laws, and the want of ready money to make the business brisk and profitable. They do not complain of the taxes, or of the right of the Government to raise revenue by taking what they manufacture as a specialty or luxury, but they claim that it is unjust to force the payment of the tax on whisky, before the article is ready for consumption, because the liquid has to reach a certain age before it is mellow and fit for use, and hence the stock may accumulate on their hands long before they can sell it at a fair profit. In some cases they have had to sell at cost and the amount of tax prepaid. This depresses the whole trade, and is an incentive to fraud.

The end walls of two stone buildings recently put up at Joliet, by the Joliet Iron Rolling Mill Company, fell into pieces Wednesday night. The loss to the Company must be considerable. There is now but little hopes of completing the work before spring.

The total receipts of cotton at all the Southern ports for the week ending on the 26th ult., reached 85,765, against 81,838 the week of the previous week, making the aggregate since September 1, 1869, up to date, 799,322 bales, against 624,758 bales for the same period in 1868—being an increase this season over last of 174,564 bales.

The United States 1867 bonds, bearing 6 per cent. interest, are sold in the London market at what, including exchange, is equivalent to 93¾. English consols bearing 3 per cent. interest, are selling at 93¾.

A bank has been organized and put in operation by certain New York capitalists in St. Domingo, under the name of the "National Bank of Santo Domingo." It is to enjoy the favor, and to be the fiscal agent of the Government of that country, and, having a New York office, will be a great convenience to business men in the two countries.

Cairo, Ill., at the junction of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, was formerly a swampy peninsula, but is now the site of a city with 12,000 inhabitants. Long and expensive embankments prevent the annual overflow of the waters, and foundries, saw mills and manufactories of all kinds are in active operation. Churches, public school buildings, railroad depots, docks and county court houses are now seen, where thirty years ago nothing was in sight but a dreary wilderness of weeds.

Paris papers tell a detective story. A legacy of 500,000 francs was recently left to a lady who had long lived with her daughter in extreme poverty. Unfortunately this suddenly enriched couple were nowhere to be found, and the affair was put into the hands of a young detective. He asked for fourteen days to prosecute the search. At the end of that time he had been unsuccessful, and he begged for fourteen days more. Still he was apparently no nearer his object, and he suspected that the time might be extended to a month. When this period had elapsed and he presented himself, unaccompanied by any one, before his superior, the latter upbraided him with his inefficiency. It was obvious, the indignant official remarked, that he did not sufficiently know his business. "Very well, my dear sir," was the calm reply, "but I have only to inform you that I have been eight days married to the daughter of the lady I have been searching for, and I shall thank you to hand over the 500,000 francs, which are the property of my mother-in-law."

The fashion for full-dress suits, thisseason, is a coat of blue cloth, with gilt buttons; pantaloons and vest of black cassimere, with inside vest of white silk. Morning or *negligé* suits consist of single or double-breasted Newmarket "cut-away" coat of dark cloth, with striped or plaid trousers, and vest of same material as coat.

A TYPHOON.

Graphic Description by an Officer—A Dangerous Curiosity.

An officer of Captain Rowan's flag ship thus describes a typhoon: "Every few minutes a drizzling rain squall would strike and then pass rapidly away. When everything was quiet I could hear a low murmuring sound like the faint echoes of distant thunder, and I noticed at the same time the barometer falling steadily. At eight o'clock the next morning it was blowing half a gale from the southeast, and the sky was thick. By noon it was blowing a fresh gale and in a few moments after we were struck by a squall, the like of which I had never seen before. From 12:30 to 2 P. M. the wind increased until a man could not stand on deck without a life-line. It was a grand sight. At times the sea would rise twenty or thirty feet, when the wind would cut it clean off at the base and take the whole body of water off to leeward. Our ship rode it out safely, but some of our neighbors came to grief. This typhoon was one of unusual severity, and extended over a space of five hundred miles. Considerable damage was done to the shipping at sea, and the American ship, the Naples, was driven ashore, and dismasted in the harbor of Yokohama."

A QUEER CASE.

Singular Mania of an Army Surgeon.

[From the Washington Republican, November 27.]

A singular case of aberration of mind has been brought to the attention of the Board of Surgeons of the United States Army. One of the profession, who for many years has been on active duty, and distinguished for his ability and fidelity, has of late accused officers of high rank with attempting to poison him. At first he limited these poisons were mixed with his food, and thereupon commenced to cook his own victuals. He next suspected the deadly ingredients were mixed with his bread, and finally suspected poisonous exhalations were in his pillow or on his clothes. The officer had been retired and placed under proper treatment, but has in his own defense forwarded to the War Department a report of forty pages, carefully written, and thoroughly reviewing his past services. The document is one evincing great ability, but betrays the unfortunate condition of the writer in his accusations against army officers.

THE STEEL DIFFICULTY.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The *Evening Post* and *Iron Age*, of New York, published last week a "*Card to the Public*," over the signature of W. C. Wardlow, of the charge of under-valuation on the invoices of steel sent by his house, S. & C. Wardlow, to the United States.

If Mr. Wardlow's firm have complied with our laws in good faith, they have nothing to fear, and the charge of fraud does not reach them, but he assumes entirely too much, when speaking for the other Sheffield steel makers, he says: "We are prepared with documentary evidence, to prove that prior to the development of the present difficulty, and since, and at the present time, we have sold and are selling to buyers on the continent of Europe and in England, at and below the prices in our invoices of steel to the United States."

Let me tell Mr. Wardlow that the Treasury Department of the United States is in possession of documentary proof, precisely the reverse of this, over the signatures of the parties implicated, showing that their prices for steel in England and to the continent were much higher, than they have habitually passed it at through our Custom Houses. Isolated cases, or cases prepared to cover up the fraud by under valuation, will not meet the *"Difficulty."* The English steel manufacturing importers must show that they have something, *positive*, to offset such proof. And now a few words with the free traders, that will insist that the duty is paid by the consumer. One of the most respectable of the English steel firms, in offering their invoiced rates before Mr. Boutewell, informed him that they had sold best cast steel at 18½ cents per pound, and that the 35 per cent. ad premium would be less than 6½ cents per pound currency. They claim that we, their American competitors, undersell them. The fact is patent, and cannot be gainsaid, that before the war, with the duty at only 12 per cent. *ad valorem* and there was no American steel made, the same description of cast steel was 27 cents per pound in gold. The simple and unanswerable argument of itself, and tells the whole story as to the effect of protection in underlying the manufacture of an article of prime necessity as steel, without increasing the cost to the consumer. I do not intend to ask Mr. Wardlow or any of his colleagues among the English steel manufacturers a question, touching the subject of annual revenue—item, income.

Do these honest gentlemen add to a regular license on sales for their own *resident* as well as foreign partners, *at the rate of 10 per cent. tax of five per cent., on all gains over* $1,000? as provided for in Section 116, act March 2d, 1867, in the following words: "That no trade or business shall be levied, collected and paid annually upon all gains, profits and incomes of every description, trade or profession carried on in the United States by persons residing without the United States, and not citizens thereof."

I have an impression that this important clause in the Internal Revenue law has never escaped the attention of some of our astute opponents, and they will pardon me for reminding them of it.

JAMES M. COOPER,
of Hussey, Wells & Co.

OUR IMPORTS.

Import Statement for 1868 & 9 by Customs Districts.

The following statement issued by General Wolcott, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, shows the aggregate value of imports into each customs district of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1869:

Gold Value at Foreign Places of Export.	
Alexandria, Va.	$6,342
Annapolis, Md.	15,736
Baltimore, Md.	15,863,031
Bangor, Me.	1,000
Bath,	29,851
Belfast,	26,511
Boston and Charlestown	44,636,267
Bridgeton and Salem,	1,246,818
Bristol and Warren, R. I.	48,813
Brunswick, Ga.	77,365
Buffalo Creek, N. Y.	2,830,958
Burlington, Vt.	30,101
Castine, Me.	6,721
Champlain, N. Y.	1,000,000
Charleston, S. C.	691,244
Chicago, Ill.	1,154,809
Corpus Christi, Texas	40,912
Cuyahoga, O.	1,742
Delaware, Del.	3,155
Detroit, Mich.	737,716
Dunkirk, N. Y.	14,990
Erie, Pa.	8,781
Fairfield, Conn.	19,467
Fall River, Mass.	129,450
Fernandina, Fla.	274
Frenchman's Bay, Me.	104
Georgetown, D. C.	7,417
Georgetown, S. C.	1,748
Gloucester, Mass.	69,209
Huron, Mich.	72,118
Key West, Fla.	81,841
Machias, Me.	1,000
Marblehead, Mass.	8,449
Mobile, Ala.	604,251
Michigan, Mich.	973
Milwaukee, Wis.	126,491
Minnesota, Minn.	18,809
Mobile, Ala.	1,000
Nantucket, Mass.	675
Newark, N. J.	2,711
New Bedford, Mass.	121,927
New Haven, Conn.	104,122
New Haven, Conn.	702,525
New London, Conn.	15,230
New Orleans, La.	11,414,881
Newport, R. I.	49,232
Niagara, N. Y.	3,79,,968
New York	291,151,000
Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.	2,50,,591
Oswegatchie, N. Y.	1,236,139
Oswego,	6,004,223
Oregon, Ore.	342,844
Pamlico, N. C.	7,501
Passamaquoddy, Me.	566,917
Paso del Norte, Texas	3,183
Pensacola, Fla.	3,183
Perth Amboy, N. J.	29,501
Petersburg, Va.	14,042
Philadelphia,	15,967,354
Plymouth, Mass.	1,512
Providence, R. I.	312,765
Portland and Falmouth, Me.	2,923,216
Portsmouth, N. H.	9,700
Puget Sound, W. T.	70,883
Richmond, Va.	84,214
Salem and Beverly, Mass.	270,764
Sabinia, Texas	124,978
Sandusky, O.	28,502
San Francisco, Cal.	18,098,951
Savannah, Ga.	748,977
St. John's, Fla.	9,661
Stonington, Conn.	1,211
Superior, Mich.	18,041
Texas, Tex.	289,517
Vermont, Vt.	5,842,294
Waldoboro', Me.	1,046
Wilmington, N. C.	53,814
Wiscasset, Me.	88
Total imports by districts	 437,509,958

PERSONAL.

Colonel Geo. H. Butler, our new Consul General to Calcutta, is a nephew of Gen. Butler's, and has been connected for several years with *Wilder Spirit* as theatrical critic.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher officiated at the marriage of Mr. Richardson on Tuesday in compliance with the request of the Hon. Horace Greeley, made in writing.

Mr. Koopmanschap has not given up the idea of providing the South with Chinese laborers. His partner, Mr. Bowman, is on his way East to further the plans of the firm.

Mr. James H. Lambert, now managing editor of the New York *Democrat*, and George W. Peck (Terrence McGrant), will establish a new daily journal in Milwaukee about the middle of February.

Professor Nathan Hole has resigned the chair of belles-lettres in Union College, for the purpose of aiding his brother, Rev. Edward E. Hale, in editing the new Unitarian magazine, the *Old and the New*.

Says the Philadelphia *Press*: After holding the position of Right Worshipful Grand Master in the Ancient order of York Masons for two year, Richard Vaux, has been superseded, and now assumes the rank of Past Worshipful Master, having filled the term of office. He did much to strengthen the Masonic order in the State, and the retiracy will be regretted.

Minister Washburne writes from Paris the following account of Bonfwell, under date of November 7: "My own judgment is that the Treasury Department, in all its ramifications, has never been so ably and honestly administered since the days of Hamilton."

The St. Paul (Minn.) *Press* describes the Irish priest "who furnishes brains to the insurrectionary movement at Red River," as a young man named O'Donohue, a student or noviliate attached to Bishop Tache's establishment, at St. Boniface, about twenty-two years of age, fine looking, a man of ability, education and great determination.

MRS McFARLAND SAGE-RICHARDSON.

HER RESIDENCE AND DIVORCE IN INDIANAPOLIS.

Her Personal Character, Appearance and Literary Work.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

INDIANAPOLIS, November 30, 1869.

MRS. "ABBY SAGE" M'FARLAND

Resided in this city more than a year. Upon her arrival, she presented letters of introduction to the Hon. Albert G. Porter, of the distinguished law firm of "Harrison, Fishback & Porter," and engaged his services to procure a divorce from McFarland, her husband. The letters were from eminent citizens of New York, both ladies and gentlemen, and were entitled to a respectful consideration, which was greatly increased by Mrs. McFarland's dignified and modest demeanor. She stated her case in as few words as possible, making only such complaint as would insure the success of her rightful demands. Evidently unnerved by the necessity for the step, it was remarked that she manifested neither anger nor vindictiveness toward her husband. Indeed, until Mrs. Calhoun's spirited evidence was given in Court Mrs. McFarland's attorney even had no idea of the extent of her wrongs. That noble, talented woman, Mrs. Calhoun, of the *Tribune*, home West expressly to testify in Mrs. McFarland's behalf, and those who had the good fortune to hear her will not soon forget her glowing face and impressive manner, as she detailed act after act of cruelty and unfaithfulness most foul on the part of McFarland towards the young wife he had promised to love and cherish.

But I anticipate. Mrs. McFarland, in her interview with Mr. Porter, informed him that she was engaged in literary pursuits, and also compiling a history of the United States for schools, would like the privilege of access to the State Library which he took pleasure in obtaining her by a line to the State Librarian.

Her next step was to procure lodgings in a quiet family of the highest respectability. Here she enjoyed the society of Mrs. Mathews, mother of Vice President Colfax, who, by the way, was a previous acquaintance and devoted friend. She then opened a bank account with Mr. Hanchey, through whom remittances from different publishers were regularly received. They did not amount to much, and the funds being twenty five dollars at a time, but were all she had to depend upon for a support and the prospective lawyer's fee. Some idea of her industry may be gleaned from the fact that she was a constant contributor to the *Independent*, *Riverside* and other journals, besides writing occasionally for the New York *Tribune* and the *Atlantic Monthly*. She was employed, also, as book critic by the *Round Table* until that period was merged into the New York *Citizen*, and found the work very pleasant and lucrative.

She was the author of the novel entitled "Eastward to the Indies," which appeared in the *Tribune* at the time of the completion of the Pacific Railroad. She wrote, "The Hamlets of the Stage," which was highly complimented by the critics. Her efforts had hitherto been confined to "Fairy Stories for Children" and "Essays from Shakespeare and the Old English Poets," but they were marked by an exuberance of fancy, delicacy and method, fully developed in "The Hamlets of the Stage." Taking that paper, of itself, for the lawyer's opinion, and, to a certain case, I may say confidences, of the presidency. It is the work of the first year. It was truly said, "the woman who can write that well, has the world before her where to choose." Being at present, no letter of the law can free her from persecution and misery.

It cannot be said that Mrs. McFarland lived in perfect seclusion. She was regular in her attendance at the Unitarian Church, of which she is a member, and could have been seen, frequently, accompanied by her little son, in her daily walks.

In appearance Mrs. McFarland is what would be called an interesting woman. Her face bears the marks of sorrow. There is some thing in her uneven, hurried step which expresses loneliness, and she seldom sympathy without uttering a word. Before sorrow came upon her she must have been very beautiful. She has a tall, graceful figure; her features are fine and complexion exquisitely fair. Blue eyes, flush in their prominence, and when she took out with a sorrowful expression from under a low, smooth brow, shaded by rifts of hair of the marvelous color of bitter sweet brown. There is strong will, and talent, and feeling in the head, but in repose the face is cold and expressed as with a bitter memory. One can imagine behind it a yearning to lift the shadows which darken her fate.

If Mrs. McFarland's appearance is remarkable, that of her counsel is equally conspicuous, loudly, is positively startling. He does not seem to like the fair complexion and hair, which are of a deeper tinge, like burnished gold exactly, and it stands out in a mist from his head, as if each hair on that fine spun head were charged with electricity; and he has such a handsome, kindly, expressive face, and his action is so delicate and weird-like, and his singular devotion to his mother, nearly always with him, and to whom he will be made up for the broken promise of her youth, all combine to attract attention.

He is not, like other children, fond of play, but nestles in her arms, or at her feet, and looks at her, as she reads, hour after hour, for his amusement. When she does not read, she invents stories for his diversion. In fact, she was induced to write by a friend who suggested that in this way she would amuse her son, she has two sons, the other one being w in his teens.

Without courting or avoiding society, Mrs. McFarland became known to a small but select circle of friends, many of whom are tenderly attached to her. She is regarded as a brave, active and conscientious woman, and if any mistake was forbearance or long suffering; but any one familiar with the history of divorce in a state like this ground, sensitive nature will submit to any amount of petty and oppressive annoyance before resorting to redress by the law. It appeared in evidence that she was subjected to every species of degradation that a dissipated, tyrannical man could devise. When made her case hopeless for a long time was Mr. McFarland's studied disregard for her health. Their nearest neighbor could not believe her story "such a man he was so kind to his wife and affectionate." It was an unspeakable relief, when his true character was revealed to the world.

Mrs. McFarland's case was tried before Judge Wilson, of Morgan county. Her witnesses were her father, Mr. Sage, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, and Mrs. Calhoun, of Chicago. They testified that Mrs. McFarland had supported herself by her direct efforts on the press, in the lecture room, and by her gifts for a number of years, or by her influence in getting time employment for the cashiers in all else where; and that while sustained by her self-reliance and industry, she was also sustained her abominably. His cruelty was a habit of mind as well as of body. He was, from the description, a gratuitous fiend—self acting and anomaly can be imagined—given to fits of viciousness and mendacity, and endowed in a special talent for persecution or domestic torture. From all accounts it did not seem possible for him, drunk or sober, to treat any one well, and as utterly impossible for any one to live with him. He was, in the words of a witness, "a most uncomfortable sort of a person, not fit to live, and not prepared to die."

A man of very considerable learning, Mr. McFarland's taste for reading was of a peculiar character. He was fond of Hervey's Meditations, and like choice books. Shakspeare was the only poet he read. After all, the principal evidence upon which Mrs. McFarland's case rested was furnished by a letter he addressed her after their separation. Expressing the utmost sorrow for the acts of cruelty, he besought her forgiveness, and made every promise of amendment if she would only live with him again. This letter in his own handwriting, with his proper signature, is an all-sufficient refutation of his slanderous charges against her.

The decree of divorce was granted about the 20th of October, and in less than a month has been followed by an almost fatal tragedy. We seek the sentiment of Mrs. McFarland's friends in saying that the news was received with profound regret.

Aside from the publicity so repugnant to her feelings, Mrs. McFarland must be tortured by conflicting emotions. Accepted lover or not, Mr. Richardson's chivalric devotion claims her unself

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(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

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For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, December 3, 1869.

There was little perceptible change in the local money market to-day. The demand upon it has been considerably moderated by the knowledge that the loanable resources of the banks, as well of discount places generally, are pretty thoroughly drained of late, and it is almost useless to make applications for accommodations. There is a class of customers of course who are usually provided with money, whom the banks cannot well refuse. They are in the habit of leaving a large deposit lie in the banks that have their custom, and when the season arrives that requires the withdrawal of these deposits, it is but reasonable that they should be accommodated liberally, even beyond the withdrawal of their own money.

—There were some transactions in local stocks to-day at prices about as last reported. Some offers of bank stocks were made at full prices, which did not find purchasers.

—In New York, the *Commercial Advertiser* reports the money market as showing a steadier feeling than yesterday. The locking up of currency appears to have been designed only for temporary effect and has been abandoned. Borrowers on securities have, however, found it practicable to supply their wants at seven per cent. in currency.

The outflow of currency to the South and West has miles to a nominal amount. The banks of these sections were supplied for the wants of a few days by the heavy remittances of last week; and hence their orders for currency are, at the moment, suspended; the city banks, however, are discounting considerable amounts of pork paper for the West, and the renewal of these facilities may be therefore to be expected at an early day. The Treasury operations for the week will result in favor of the banks. It payments for bonds will amount to about $3,300,000, while its receipts actual sales of coin, assuming that Mr. Boutwell will accept $1,000 upon to-morrow's bids, will be only $1,220,000; giving a balance of currency to the banks of $2,080,000, which is calculated to produce a temporarily easier feeling in money.

We understand that no further instructions have been received by Assistant Treasurer Folger relative to the December gold sales; and the proposals, therefore, stand as advertised. It is not known whether the Secretary will accept bids below 122—his minimum on Tuesday—or whether he will accept no-morrow bids for $2,000,00, if the price should be satisfactory. In consideration of the rejection of the bids of Tuesday. This uncertainty causes much excitement upon the secrecy of the Secretary's policy, and naturally furnishes food for speculation in the Gold Room.

—There is a steadier and stronger feeling in the bond market, which has improved somewhat the price of the entire series,

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds '81	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds '62	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds '64	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds '65	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds '67	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds '68	113¾	113¾	113¾
10-40s	106½	107¼	107¼
Gold	122¾	122¾	122¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York, as follows:

	Dec. 2.	Dec. 3.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	122¾	122¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 1881	113¾	113¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	113	113¾	¾	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	110¾	110¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	111¾	111¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65, new	113¾	113¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	113¾	113¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	113¾	113¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	106½	107¼	¾	

—Gold has been steady at 122@123¾. The refusal of the Secretary to sell on Tuesday to sell below 122, and the expectation based upon his action, that he will decline bids below that figure on 7th December, will have strengthened the "bull" element in speculation generally, and especially in gold. The Secretary's course is regarded as implying that he is not prepared to follow out his programme to its legitimate results; and hence it is inferred that the $11,000,000 of gold advertised for sale this month will not all come upon the market. How far these inferences may be confirmed by the Secretary's subsequent action, and how far they may contribute toward producing an upward reaction in the premium, are matters which events must prove.

—In the stock market the late raid upon prices has been succeeded by a vigorous "bull" movement, especially on Central and Hudson River, Lake Shore, Northwestern, Rock Island and Pacific Mail. New York Central sold up to 188¾; Lake Shore to 85; Northwestern common to 73¾; Rock Island to 107¼, and Pacific Mail to 51. Pacific Mail shows indications of an active movement. It is confidentially intimated that arrangements have been made with members of Congress which will secure, without doubt, the adoption of the proposed subsidy to the China line, and it is even intimated that the late dividend was passed, not so much from the inability of the company to pay it, as from a desire to have ample funds for the purpose of securing the subsidy. Whatever truth there may be in these rumors, there can be little doubt there will be an extensive speculation in the stock connected with the proposed subsidy, in which members of Congress and members of the New York Chamber of Commerce will be alike largely interested.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

December 3, 1869.	10 00	11 30	12 00	1 30	3 00	4 00
	A M	A M	P M	P M	P M	P M
New York Central	188¾	188¾	188¾	188¾	188¾	189¼
Erie	37¾	38	37¾	38¼	38¼	38¾
Reading		124¾		124¾	124¾	
Reading, new	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	99
Michigan Central		120		120		
Michigan Southern	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	86
Illinois Central						
Cleveland and Pittsburgh		83	83	83	83	
Chicago and Northwestern	72¾	73	72¾	73	73¼	73¾
Do preferred	88	89¼	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
Rock Island	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	107¼
St. Paul		68		68¾	68¾	68¾
St. Paul, preferred		84¾		84¾	84¾	84¾
Toledo and Wabash		54		54	54	
Toledo and Wabash, pref.		72				
Fort Wayne		87		87	88¼	88¼
Chicago and Alton		140¾		140	140	
Ohio and Mississippi		25¾		25¾		
Western Union Telegraph		35		35	35	
Pacific Mail		50¾		51		
Adams Express		56		56	56	
Wells, Fargo Express		18		18¾		
American M. U. Express		26		26	26	
United States Express		49		48¾		
Merchants Union Express						
Gold	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Thurs.	Fri.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	188¾	189¼	¾	
Erie	39¼	39¾		¼
Harlem	130	131	1	
Reading	99	99¾	¾	
Mich. Central	120	120		
Mich. Southern	85¾	86	¼	
Illinois Central	135	135¾	¾	
Cleve. and Pitts	89¼	88		2¼
Chicago and North.	74	73¾		¼
do preferred	88	88¾	¾	
Rock Island	106¼	107¼	1	
St. Paul	67¾	68¾	1¼	
do preferred	84	84	1	
Tol. and Wabash	54¼	54		¼
do preferred	70	72		2
Fort Wayne	86¾	86¾	¼	
Chicago and Alton	146	146	1	
Ohio and Miss	25¼	25¾	¾	
Western U. Tel.	35	35		
Pacific Mail	49¾	51	1¼	
Adams Express	56	56		
Wells, Fargo & Co.	16	18¾	2¾	
American M. U. Ex.	26¾	26		¾
United States Ex.	48½	48¾	¼	
Merch. U. Ex.				

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building) deals in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY EVENING, December 3, 1869. }

Notwithstanding the unfavorable condition of the weather to-day, trade was quite active on account of the rise in the rivers, and large quantities of Pittsburgh manufactures, such as IRON, nails and glass were shipped to various ports. Since our last we have little change to note, and quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—We quote good to extra at $2 50@3 25 ₱ bbl., and some extra fancy barrels in a retail way at $3 75@4 00 ₱ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 75@85c ₱ gal, as to quality.

BUTTER—There is a fair demand for good to extra roll at 32@35c ₱ lb. Common grades dull and nominal

BEANS—We quote good old small white beans at $2 50@3 00, and prime new navy at $3 00@3 50 ₱ bushel.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—There is only a small demand for meats, and but little new bacon offering. We quote sugar cured hams at 12@22c; new shoulders 17½c; new sides 19½c. Lard in tierces 18½c and in buckets 19½@20c ₱ lb. Mess pork ₱ bbl for

EGGS—There is a fair demand, with but light receipts. We quote strictly fresh at 38c ₱ doz, and prickled at 35c ₱ doz.

CIDER MILL—Good to choice may be quoted at $1 00@1 10 ₱ bushel.

CRANBERRIES—We quote fair to extra cultivated at $12@16 ₱ bbl.

CIDER—Prices run from $5 00@8 00 ₱ bbl as to quality. The receipts are liberal.

CHEESE—The market is quiet and dull. We quote Western Reserve at 18c; Hamburg at 18½c; Ohio Factory at 18c; Ohio Goshen at 20c; New York Goshen at 21c; Switzer 20@22c, and Limburger 18@20c ₱ lb.

HAY—Sales from country wagons at $15@21 ₱ ton, as to quality.

STRAW—Sales at $12@14 ₱ ton.

HUSKS—Sales at 2½@3c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—We quote new dried apples at 7@8c ₱ lb; dried peaches at 11½@13c ₱ qr for halves, quarters 9@10c ₱ lb, and pared 15@20c ₱ lb. We quote dried cherries at 27@30c ₱ lb, and blackberries at 16@18c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—Demand good. We quote No. 1 at $1 43@1 45, and No. 2 $1 00@1 05 ₱ gallon.

HOMINY—We quote at $6 00@6 50 ₱ bbl.

HOGS—Dressed—The receipts are moderate and selling in a retail way at $11 50@12 50 ₱ cwt, as to size and quality.

POULTRY, GAME, ETC.—Live chickens by the coop sell at 50@55c ₱ pair as to quality; dressed chickens and fowls 14@15c ₱ lb; dressed turkeys 16@18c; dressed ducks 16c ₱ lb; dressed geese 75c@$1 00 each; quails ₱ dozen $2 75@3 00; wild ducks ₱ dozen $3 00@3 50; deers—whole carcass 12c ₱ lb., and saddles 25c ₱ lb.

MILL FEED—We quote bran at 95c@$1; shorts at $1 20@1 35, and middlings at $1 75@2 00, as to quality ₱ cwt.

ONIONS—Market dull, with sales of good to choice at 80@85c ₱ bush.

POTATOES—We quote from store prices which at 50@60c, and from country wagons in a retail way at 60@65c ₱ bush. Jersey sweets of a prime to choice article command $5 00@5 50 ₱ bbl.

FEATHERS—There is a fair demand, and market firm at 65@68c for prime. Geese feathers, and for good to prime 50@60c ₱ lb.

SALT—Sales in a retail way at $2 00 ₱ bbl, and in the trade at $1 75 ₱ barrel.

WHISKY—We quote highwines at $1 05; common rectified $1 40@1 45; good rectified at $1 45.

STARCH—There is more inquiry for clover seed at $7 50@8 00 ₱ bushel. Timothy seed is nominally $5 75@6 00 ₱ bushel. Flaxseed is dull at $2 50 ₱ bushel.

FLOUR—Market dull and prices unchanged. We quote choice winter family flour at $7 50@8 00 ₱ barrel and choice spring from $5 50@6 00 ₱ barrel. Of low grades there is no demand.

RYE FLOUR—We quote rye flour at $5 50 ₱ bbl.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales at $4 00@4 50 ₱ cwt, as to quality.

GRAIN—Market inactive and prices to a great extent nominal for most kinds of grain. Red winter wheat is nominally $1 15@1 20 ₱ bushel. Very little selling at the latter figure. No worn on the track rules dull at 70@75c ₱ bushel. Prime white oats or prime yellow shelled commands 90@95c ₱ bushel on the track, and very choice in elevators held at a few cents higher. Oats on the track are quiet at 80@85c ₱ bush. Rye is nominal as to quality, some selling on the track as low as 95c per bushel, whilst other lots are held in elevators at $1 00@1 05 per bushel. Barley is quiet and nominal, from $1 10 to $1 50 bushel up to $1 80 as to quality, the latter rare for Canadian choice.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, December 4, 1869. }

The market for crude iron is substantially as at date of last report.

Production of raw irons still continues pretty heavy, most of the city iron mills being in blast—but purchases, as a rule, are rigidly restricted to immediate wants of consumers.

Receipts of pig iron from the west continue light, and are in a large measure, required for delivery on sales to arrive.

In anthracite descriptions, the receipts are relatively more liberal, and with some pressure on the part of a few holders of lots to arrive, the market is less firm than at date of our last report.

Foundry irons are in rather light demand at about former rates.

November Receipts of Pig Iron, Blooms and Ore.

The following are the receipts of pig iron, blooms and ore, by the following railroads during November:

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago.

BITUMINOUS COAL—SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co	182	Brown & Co	4
Anchor Foundry	110	Hallman & H	2
Everson & Co	46	Graff, Byers & Co	25
Loomis & Co	22	Lewis, Oliver & P	11
Bryan & Co	76	W. Porter	4
Pittsburgh Forge & Iron Co	33	Superior Iron Works	43
J. Wood & Sons	62	John Moorhead	24
Smith & W. Iron Co	8	Benj. Graff & Dull	2
Robinson, Rea & Co	3	J. Crawford & Co	1
Zug & Co	5		
Total			739

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co	149	J. Moorhead	225
Bryan & Quigley	64	Pittsburgh Forge & Iron Co	14
Hallman & H	42	J. W. Porter	75
J. W. Wolf	27	Hancock M. & Co	75
Lyon, Shorb & Co	25	H. Critchlow	25
Jones & Laughlins	18	Lloyd & Buchanan	10
A. Herron & Co	4	Coleman R. & Co	3
Total			832

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

McKnight, P. & Co	85	Brown & Co	10
J. Moorhead	6	H. Woodside	4
Total			75

CANAL RECEIPTS OF PIG IRON.

The following are the receipts of pig iron for November by the Erie Canal received by Messrs. Nimick & Co.,

	Tons.
November 1st to 26th	1,111
November 26th to December 3d	993
Total	2,111

Receipts of Pig Iron Per Erie Canal for the Week Ending, Dec. 3.

Canalboats.	Consignees.	Tons.
Champlon	Nimick & Co	70
C. Wood	Nimick & Co	60
O. O Ticknor	Nimick & Co	65
Mahaska	Nimick & Co	60
A. J. Lee	Nimick & Co	62
Geo. Metcalf	Nimick & Co	65
Velo	Nimick & Co	62
Franklin	Nimick & Co	60
Monitor	Nimick & Co	59
Wm. Cleverlin	Nimick & Co	64
E. B. Van Tassel	Nimick & Co	64
E. Buell	Nimick & Co	63
Antoinette	Nimick & Co	65
C. M. Reed, Jr	Nimick & Co	62
Lyon	Nimick & Co	60
M. S. Marquis	Nimick & Co	64
Total		993

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

	Ore.	p. metal.	Blooms	Total.
Nimick & Co	46	19	65	
Anchor Foundry	38			
Bryan & Co	35			
J. Heaner	8			
Graff, Bro & Co	1	1		
Graff, B & Co	4	9		
Graff, Byers & Co		2		
Rees, Graff & D	11	2		
Zug & Co	17	4		
McKnight, P & Co	18	3		
McKnight & Co	7			
Lyon Iron Works	12	6		
Hussey W & Co	6			
Rees, Lewis & Co	8			
Park Bros. & Co	7	4	11	
Wm. Smith	2			
Irwin & F. & Co	15			
Chess, N. & Co	14			
Coleman R. & Co	8			
Everson, P. & Co	2	4		
Everson, Bernd, J. W	3	3		
Hitchcock, M. & Co		1		
Dilworth, P. & Co	2			
Johnson, G. & Co	2			
Lewis, B., D. & Co	3			
J. W. Porter			11	
J. Woods Sons & Co	3			
Totals	229	81	41	352

Sales of Bituminous Coal-Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

100 tons common mill run forge...$36 50—6 mos.
271 tons white and mottled do... 36 00—6 mos.
140 tons good grey forge... 37 50—4 mos.
200 tons do do... 37 50—4 mos.
120 tons do do at furnace... 35 00—4 mos.
100 tons do do... 37 50—4 mos.
100 tons common close forge to arrive... 36 50—6 mos.
100 tons do do do... 36 50—4 mos.
100 tons No 1 foundry... 45 00—4 mos.
Terms mfr'd mills at furnace...
100 tons No 1 blackband foundry... 42 00—4 mos.
70 tons No 2 do do... 41 00—4 mos.

Charcoal.

50 tons No 2 Hanging Rock Foundry... $48 00—4 mos.
75 tons Juniata forge... 45 00—4 mos.
40 tons Missouri forge... 51 00—4 mos.

Anthracite.

30 tons mottled grey forge... $37 00—cash.
10 tons No. 1 foundry... 45 00—cash.
20 tons No. 1 foundry... 44 00—4 mos.
20 tons No. 1 foundry... 45 00—4 mos.
10 tons No. 1 foundry... 43 50—5 mos.
10 tons No. 1 foundry... 41 00—cash.
10 tons No. 1 foundry... 42 00—4 mos.
10 tons No. 1 foundry... 42 00—4 mos.
20 tons No. 2 foundry... 40 00—4 mos.
20 tons mottled... 34 50—4 mos.
200 tons common close neutral... 36 50—6 mos.
150 tons medium forge... 37 75—5 mos.
100 tons No. 3 neutral forge... 39 00—4 mos.
170 tons No. 3 neutral forge... 39 00—4 mos.
100 tons No. 3 neutral forge... 39 00—4 mos.

Coke.

100 tons Red Bank... $38 00—6 mos.

Blooms.

10 tons Juniata... $95 00—4 mos.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co	1	Superior Mills, metal	1
Rogers & R, m	1	Hallman & H, m	2
Spang, C & Co, m	1	Graff & Dull, m	2
Zug & Co, metal	3	Lewis, Bailey & D, m	1
Total			20

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co, metal	8	J. Reamer, m	1
Bryan & Quigley, m	1	John Moorhead, metal	1
J. W Ferter, m	2	Hallman & H, m	2
Lyon, Shorb & Co, m	1	R Wilter, m	1
Total			18

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

McKnight & Co, m	2	Jno Moorhead, metal	1
Reese Graff & Dull, m	1		
Total			4

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Shoenberger & C. & Co	5	Bryan & Quigley	2
Bracy's Lend I. Co, o	2	Rees, Graff & Dull, o	2
Total			11

Iron and Nails.

There has been a steady demand for iron and nails during the fall months and the mills, and factories have been running to sanguine capacity, but as winter approaches and the demand falls off, the mills are reducing their production, and in view of the uncertain future a number of the manufacturers talk of stopping their works for the months of December and January. The stocks of both iron and nails in this market are very light, and only manufacturing firms or running expenditures will accumulate stocks for the spring trade.

The coal prices are unchanged and are fairly maintained, but we hear of some sales at $3 25 rates for iron and $4 25 rates for nails, cash.

Coal Report of the Monongahela Navigation Company for November.

POOL NO. 1.

Bushels in boats	597,000
Bushels in flats	79,200—676,200

POOL NO. 2.

Bushels in boats	270,100
Bushels in flats	109,800—379,900

POOL NO. 3.

Bushels in boats	281,000
Bushels in flats	235,700—516,700

POOL NO. 4.

Bushels in boats	153,500
Bushels in flats	177,900—331,400
Total number of bushels	1,844,300

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, December 4, 1869. }

The prices of tin plates according to brands are as follows:

I C, charcoal	$12 00@12 25
I C, Coke	11 00@11 25
Roofing plates	11 50@11 75
Bar Tin, ₱ lb	40c
Straits, ₱ lb	40c
Silver Grain	14c
Slab Spelter	12c
Ingot Copper	26c
Antimony	28

STEEL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, December 4, 1869. }

We quote as follows the prices for various kinds of steel:

Best refined cast steel, ordinary sizes	18c
Machinery steel, 5 to 3 inches	13c
Cast spring steel	12c
German spring steel	10c
Blister steel	10 @ 11c
Cast plow steel	12c
Best refined German plow steel	11c
Puddled do do	9c

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY MORNING, December 4, 1869. }

We have but little change to note in the prices of petroleum since our last. The market for crude close about 5c higher, with sales at 17½c; later in the day wellearn that there were bids at 18c. The pipes between Oil City and Venango City are reported broken by the late flood, and, in consequence, but little oil can be looked for on cars for some time to come. By river the receipts will be large. It is now falling, and it is expected that by Monday boats will start from Oil City and large receipts may looked for in a week.

The sales reported were as follows:

CRUDE OIL.

1,000 bbls S. O. December at	15½c
2,000 bbls S. O. December at	16½c
1,000 bbls S. O. December at	17c
1,000 bbls S. O, January to July at	14c
1,000 bbls at Parker's Landing	16c

REFINED OIL.

50 bbls December at	32½c
100 bbls January at	32½c
1,000 bbls January to March	32½c

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, December 3.—Petroleum—crude, in bulk, unsettled; no lots of moment offered under 19c; buyers will not operate at this price. Refined held with more confidence, but there is very little inquiry; 40 bbls standard white sold; brought 32c, and 500 bbls do December 32½c. Philadelphia delivery—market dull and unsettled; 500 bbls refined standard white sold, December, at 32c.

NEW YORK, December 3.—Petroleum dull, but sellers are generally firm, and demand 18½@19c for crude; 32@32½c, and 32c, with a few sales at lower. Refined—Standard white, 32½@32¾c. Corn meal quiet. Whisky somewhat irregular; sales 250 bbls western at 95@96c, chiefly at $1 04. Receipts of wheat 71,622 bush; wheat firm; No 2 Milwaukee spring, 1 car, $1 30; winter; sales 87,000 bush at $1 20@1 21 for No 3 spring; $1 26@1 27 for No 2 spring; $1 30@1 31 for winter red western; $1 30@1 31 for amber do; $1 30@1 31 for white do; $1 30@1 31 for winter red western; $1 30@1 31 for white do; $1 30@1 31 for amber do; $1 30@1 31 for white do; $1 30@1 31 for amber do; $1 30@1 31 for white do; $1 30@1 31 for amber do

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-pay ment of postage and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Brown, F L., Wheeling, Va	3
Collins, Son & Co., A. M., Philadelphia, Pa	3
Goodwin, Arthur, Sand Patch Tunnel, Pa	3
Graham, Mrs. Gracy, Lake City, Fla	3
Maxwell, Miss Libby, Reynoldsburg, O	3
Millard, C. W., Connellsville, Pa	3
Malvaze, J., Millersburg, O	3
Tyler, John, Johnstown, Pa	3
Wood, Emma, New Castle, Pa	3

THE RELIGIOUS WEEKLIES.

OUR CHURCHES.

Denominational and Personal.

PRESBYTERIAN.

UNION ACCOMPLISHED AND TO BE ACCOMPLISHED.

The *Banner*, which is ably edited by Dr. Allison, contains an article on the course which that paper has steadfastly pursued in regard to effecting the reunion of the two branches now so happily consummated, and foreshadowing its course on unions yet to be accomplished. We quote a few extracts:

"We were present at the very beginning of the movements, and unhesitatingly committed ourselves in its favor. And from that hour until the final action which rendered it certain, we never faltered in advocating the measure. We did not stop to consider whether it was popular or not; we believed it to be right, and therefore we gave it all the support we could command. * * *

It is to us a cause of devout thankfulness that from all parts of the United Church we are receiving commendation for the part we were allowed to take in healing the sad division. Even from other denominations come many approving words, which we highly esteem. Our record is before the whole Church. And as we have labored according to our ability, with the most unwavering diligence, to unite the Church, it will be our highest endeavor to promote its peace, harmony, growth, and widest usefulness. We have no old quarrels to settle, no asperities to be softened, nor a single sentence to retract. Nor do this ali; we look forward to the time when other branches of the Presbyterian Church shall be united with us, and when all the different denominations of Evangelical Christians will strive together more lovingly and more devotedly against the common enemy. To us there seems to be no sufficient reason why all the Calvinistic divisions of the Presbyterian Church in this country, may not soon become one visible body. That blessed result may be brought about, we will both pray and labor.

BISHOP JANES AND VANDERBILT.

The *Banner* severely censures Bishop Janes for "worshipping the golden calf" at the unveiling of the Vanderbilt statue. It says "Bishops, as well as other human beings, have some very small things. About as little a business as we have noticed for some time, in ecclesiastical matters, was the offering of prayer at the public unveiling of the statue of Commodore Vanderbilt, at Hudson River Railroad depot, at the expense of his friends, or of himself, by Bishop Janes, of the Methodist Church. What there is in the merits ads by which the Commodore acquired his great wealth, or in the making of it, to induce a Bishop on such a vain-glorious occasion, to make it a special occasion for thanksgiving to God, is beyond the comprehension of most persons.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

PULPIT ORATORY.

The *United Presbyterian* discusses "Pulpit Oratory." In referring to the fact that the Andover Theological Seminary has a chair devoted to vocal training. The editor says: "Not half so much from want of scholarship does the Church suffer to-day, as from want of vocal culture. The ministry has far more good things to say than it can say to any advantage. It has been remarked recently of one of the greatest men of the country, that "while he is a most remarkable thinker, his elocution is diabolical;" and if one listens to him he will be likely to endorse the criticism. To do away with this diabolical elocution ought to be the effort of all who are interested in the efficiency and success of those who preach the Gospel.

It is told of a reverend father, long since passed away, whose classical attainments were admirable, but whose oratory was detestable, that all students who graduated under him carried with them a style of vocal abuse. The consequence was, the Church was afflicted with a set of literary and classical bunglers.

DR. MUSGRAVE AND THE U. P.'s.

The speech which the venerable Dr. Musgrave made before the General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church, relative to the union of the United Presbyterian Church with the two bodies recently re-united, has created no little excitement among the U. P. brethren, and every now and then Dr. Musgrave gets a fresh shot. A correspondent, writing to the *United Presbyterian*, uses the following language:

In this connection, I may be permitted to remark that I have observed with some surprise that the Rev. Dr. Musgrave, in the Old School Assembly, at the session of the 10th ult., in referring to the failure of the proposed organic union with the United Presbyterians, stated that he knew many in the latter church who yearned for a union with the former; and that they are greatly dissatisfied, &c. Now what may have been the impression which led the reverend gentleman obtained this information, and who the "many" are to whom he refers, your correspondent is not aware, and therefore he will not attempt to controvert the statement; but certainly the extraordinary declaration made by Dr. Musgrave is news to our brethren of the United Presbyterian Church. If the reverend doctor will be pleased to be more specific as to the grounds of his dissatisfied and the extent of the dissatisfaction, we shall be greatly obliged to him. But certainly the prosperous condition of the United Presbyterian Church does not seem to sustain the reverend gentleman's statements. The Church never was more prosperous, since the union was formed at Pittsburgh in 1857, than it is at the present time. Its membership is larger, its funds are more abundant; and its contributions for church purposes are more liberal than ever before. If these be signs of dissatisfaction, then Dr. Musgrave is right; but if otherwise, then he is in error. Certainly, if there are, as there may be, such persons who wish to sever their ecclesiastical relations to the Church, they are at perfect liberty to do so, and it is their duty to follow conscientious convictions; but the rank and file of the Church stand in a solid phalanx, and the grand army of the Republic move in union and harmony, although now and then a straggler may drop out of the line, who will soon be once filled by a new recruit, which is invariably advantageous to the cause.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

REVIVALS.

The *Christian Advocate* thinks that a spirit of revival is just now the great need of the Church. As this is the season most favorable for holding these revival meetings, the duty is urged in the most forcible language. Special reasons are assigned, as follows:

"And just now the spirit of revival is a supreme need of the Church in order to meet and baffle the crusades making against the Bible, the Sabbath, and our free schools. Anti-Sabbatarians are active. Liquor dealers and sceptics are plotting our utter lay of rest. The enemies of the Bible are active. Romanists and infidels would take it from the people, from our schools is forbidden by the interests of the State, since it would be to take sides in favor of irreligion. It is impossible to take a position of neutrality in this respect. Secular without religious education, is atheistic. Basing the Bible from our schools, and so far as the agency of the State is concerned its education is calculated to bring up a generation of atheists. To exclude the Bible, is to say that what it contains is not essential to comple systems of physical science or mental and moral philosophy. The State, therefore, would endorse schemes of physics, metaphysics and ethics, from which all that belongs to a Divine Revelation is carefully expunged. To say that this would be teaching false philosophy, is not enough; it would be to teach speculative atheism. There are, indeed, many influences in the community which would counteract, in some measure, the tendencies of such a system. Religious education, thank God, is to be had elsewhere. But, so far as the State is concerned, such would be its position; and what sort of a neutrality is that? It is not the fault, if fault it be considered, of Christians that unilaterality in this respect is impossible. It is necessarily involved in that nature of things which God has established. And since the State, in its systems of education, must take one side or the other, let it choose in the light of reason and of history between Christianity and atheism.

THE THREATENED INVASION IN THE CHURCH.

The *Churchman* publishes a list of the clergy and laity who will be in conference at Philadelphia signed the requeste "to the Bishops of the Dioceses of Ohio, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Virginia, Kentucky, Iowa, Kansas and Nevada, to consider whether there be grounds for presenting for trial any Bishop or Bishops who may be alleged to hold, and to have taught publicly or privately and advisedly doctrines contrary to those held by the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, with the view of having the real doctrines of our Church, affirmed and settled by the authority of the highest judicature." In this list we find the following Pennsylvania members:

Clergy—C. M. Butler, Richard Newton, Daniel R. Goodwin, Wm. S. Perkins, Thos. S. Yokom, Charles W. Duane, J. Houston Eccleston, S. B. Simes, Wm. G. Hawkins, R. Heber Newton, Charles A. Ashlvane, Edward W. Hening, Richard Graham, William H. Monroe, Robert H. Williamson, Dudley Tyng, Smith, Richard N. Thomas, Robert C. Matlack, Charles D. Cooper, Elias B. Paddock, Wm. F. C. Morsell, W. W. Quale, J. Newton Stanger, Francis D. Raskins, Benjamin Watson, Wm. Suddards, Joseph D. Wilson, J. H. McElliver, John Ireland, Wm. R. Stockton, Rowland Hill Browne, Wm. V. Bowen, Samuel Durborow, William Wilberforce Newton, Chas. E. Murray, A. H. McMurphy, Geo. P. Hopkins, Jacob Miller, O. Perinchief, D. S. Miller.

Laity—Felix R. Brunot, Samuel Coffin, Joshua Coryell, Chas. B. Dunbrow, J. Lockie, Bernard S. Dupuy, Jos. H. Hilderburn, Paul G. Silver, John J. Reese, M. D., Jos. G. Darlington, Fred. Brown, Jos. C. Noble, Algernon Morton.

Those wishing to append their names to this list can have it done by sending them to the office of the *Churchman*.

THE CHRISTIAN RADICAL.

This independent organ discusses a variety of subjects this week. We notice a few of them:

FRIGID CHRISTIANITY.

When we examine the surface indications about us, we are astonished at the little interest that church members have in each other, as such. In many cases those who enter a Christian church are left to struggle into acquaintanceship as best they may—left to battle their embarrassments without a sympathetic look or a cheering word. And if members are tempted astray, no one feels under any obligations to call or to lead them back to the fold again. Not a few will stand ready to say, rather complacently than Christianly, "Just as I expected it would be; you so. Couldn't hold out!" All the while their faith in him *were frozen out.* And as long as criticism, censure, judgment, coldness as a fate, denial, dunned out as toil, are permitted to chill the church, just so long will frigid zones of unfellowed communicants be killed by the frost. There is much spiritual November in our churches.

THE TOWNSEND-ALGER DEBATE.

A couple of weeks ago the Deity of Jesus Christ was discussed in Mozart Hall, Boston, between Rev. Townsend (Methodist) and Rev. Alger (Liberal Unitarian). The *Radical*, in alluding to the "approval" won by the one, and the "applause" by the other, adds: What a farce the whole affair looks to us to be. These "boy preachers" are all over Christ's Divinity and the people shouting as the one stabs the other with pistol and sword—or at least withdrew a picture. We protest against dragging the immaculate Savior upon the stage of Music Hall that there a theological militia may flourish swords over his bowed head amid shout and applause.

REV. E. Y. GARRETTE.

The same paper speaks in the following complimentary terms of a minister recently come among us:

We had the pleasure of hearing an excellent sermon at Plymouth Church last Sabbath. The new pastor, Mr. E. Y. Garrettee, is an earnest man, and his people, we are sure, know how to appreciate him.

BAPTIST.

THADDEUS STEVENS AND THE LANCASTER BAPTISTS.

The *National Baptist* learns that the new church at Lancaster, numbering twenty-four members, were permitted to enjoy their first baptismal service on Sunday, November 21st. The ordinance was administered to one candidate, by Rev. George Frear, of Reading. The church was started about two months since, and is the first organization of that denomination which has held worship in Lancaster exclusively and advisedly—a denomination, at one time, was quite strong in Lancaster, and owned the white meeting house in Chesnut street, near Duke, which was afterward converted into a boiler shop, a machine shop and was finally torn down a few month since. The denomination is reorganizing, and promises to rapidly increase its membership. It will be recollected that the late Hon. Thaddeus Stevens inserted a codicil in his will, bequeathing one thousand dollars towards a church, should one be erected in Lancaster. The words of the will are as follows: "If the Baptist brethren should build a house for public worship in the city of Lancaster, one thousand dollars shall be given towards its cost. I do this out of respect for the memory of my mother, to whom I owe what little prosperity I have had on earth, and which, small as it is, I desire emphatically to acknowledge."

CATHOLIC.

The *Catholic* discourses editorially on the "Pope's Syllabus" and the "Bible Question." In the former we find nothing new. We extract a few sentences on

THE BIBLE QUESTION.

The Bible is to be taken out of the Common Schools. In other words, people will not *be forced* to read, or to hear read, what they in many cases look on as a lautiful, deficient, and mangled expression of the word of God. Children will not be forced to stumble, and spout, and cry, and get angry at, and hate the Holy Bible. No more will unbelieving and teachers preside over the tortoring of the revelation of God, no more will they make a mockery of Him by offering Him a homage they deny Him in their hearts. This innovation raises an outcry, but the very outcry shows how gross was the abuse which it is intended to remove. The Evangelical would not be so loud in their denunciations of the proposed change, if the abuse did not concern their own interests. If it be any relief to their feelings, we will say again to them the same unsoothing words we have used before, to brothers; howl and rave your fill. We oppose the reading of the Bible in the Common Schools on Constitutional grounds; we oppose the Common Schools themselves on religious grounds. We will make a compromise, give and take.

Let both the reading of the Bible and the Common Schools go by the board. Let each of us in a fair field, deponents sayeth not. Let us see which will win. We will go on with our schools, you set to work building yours; you support yours, we will support ours. Then the burden being equal, the chances will look more like being equal. Fair play and a clear course are all we ask.

Precocious Youths.

Between two and three o'clock yesterday afternoon a man named Herman Flister, driver of Fred Junker's milk wagon, stopped at a saloon on Second avenue between Wood and Market streets, for the purpose of getting a lunch. While attending the wants of the inner man, three or four boys climbed upon the wagon and drawing out the till abstracted all the money there was in it. Some one in the saloon saw the boys and informed Flister, who policeman happening by Jacob was arrested and taken to the lock-up. At the four o'clock hearing a fine of a dollar and costs was imposed, in default of which the accused was committed to jail for twenty-four hours.

Patrick Dolan approached officer Roger O'Mara, on Penn near Canal street last evening, and asked that officer to take him to his home in Allegheny, remarking that he was too drunk to go there himself. The officer told him he would not go, when Dolan asked him to take a drink. He declined the invitation and started to walk away, when Dolan followed and kept annoying him. Officer O'Mara then told him that if he would go down street he would drink with him, and Dolan consented; arrived at the lock-up, Dolan walked up to the desk where Captain Graham was seated and called for a glass of wine for himself and whisky for the officer. After entering his name on the docket, Capitain Graham took $1 60 from Dolan who said "take out the amount for the drinks and give me the balance." He was up to this time in earnest about the drinks, and not until he had been placed in a cell did he realize the "sell." He then began to cry, stating betimes that it was a gross imposition, &c. He will be disposed of this morning.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

FRIDAY, December 3.—The court took up the case of Michael L. Malone vs. James White, and Michael L. Malone vs. Patrick Dolan and Patrick Ward. The case was still on trial at adjournment.

ANOTHER CASE OF INSANITY.—Mental derangement seem to be unusually prevalent at present. William Murphy, a stranger, was found, night before last, wandering about the depot with nothing but an undergarment on, and when taken charge of by the police he said he had been stopping with his father-in-law, on Fountain street, but escaped from the house because his father-in-law intended to kill and rob him. These were the imaginings of a diseased mind. It was ascertained that he resided at Dennison, Ohio, was employed on the Pan Handle Railroad, and was on a visit with his wife and child to friends in this city. He had been drinking sowewhat, but his friends allege that he had not been indulging to excess. He was discharged and left with his friends.

"THE HORRIES WE RIDE."—The lecture delivered last night in the First Methodist Church, Fifth avenue, by the Rev. J. McElhenny, A. M., for the benefit of the Crystal Spring Division, Sons of Temperance, was one of very great merit and importance. The lecturer dealt with the follies of the day as "hobbies," and scored them soundly. His views on the marriage question were not only plain, scriptural and practical, but eloquently put. Mr. Herr is a true reformer, and bases his theories on the Bible and on common sense. His audience were greatly delighted with the entertainment, a worthy object of reward at Cooper Institute or any other popular center for good thoughts manfully uttered.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—Mr. E. P. Shannon, of this city, traveling agent for the dry goods house of Messrs. Barker & Co., met with a painful accident at Brownsville on Wednesday morning. He was leaving the boat, and while passing down the stagling to the wharf his foot slipped, and he fell with such violence as to break both bones of one leg near the ankle joint. He was brought to the city yesterday, and removed to his residence in Lawrenceville.

MINING ACCIDENT.—A miner named Roberts, employed in Bauserman's works, Monastery Hill, was buried under a mass of slate on Thursday, crushing his right leg. Amputation was afterwards performed.

REV. GEO. P. HAYS, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, will preach a sermon to-morrow evening, on the subject, "His harmony with established science a demonstration of the inspiration of the Bible."

ACCIDENT TO THE TOW-BOAT SAMSON NO. 2.

Eight Coal Barges and Six Coke Flats Sunk.

One Hundred and Forty-four Thousand Bushels of Coal, and Thirty-five Thousand Bushels of Coke Lost.

A disastrous accident happened to the tow boat Samson No. 2, on Thursday evening last, which resulted in the sinking of eight coal barges, containing 144,000 bushels of coal and six coke flats, holding about 35,000 bushels of coke, belonging to Messrs. Wm. H. Brown & Co. We have learned the following particulars from Mr. George Conant, the pilot of the Samson:

The Samson No. 2, a new boat, on her first trip, left Pittsburgh on Thursday morning, in charge of Capt. Joseph Nixon She had a tow of ten large barges of coal, and six flats of coke. Everything went on smoothly until the boat had reached New Cumberland, fifty-six miles below this city, when it was discovered that the coupling of the rudders was broken. As this mishap rendered the boat entirely unmanageable, great efforts were made to effect a landing, but without success. The size of the tow, and the swiftness of the current, &c., rendered it simply impossible to direct the craft without the use of the rudders. The boat and barges were left entirely at the mercy of the current, and those who know what it is to handle such a fleet, with the most skillful steering, may imagine how fearful would be the situation with the tug wholly disabled and drifting, and surrounded by a whole acre of barges heavily laden. The engineer did all in his power to give guidance to the boat, but in vain. They even attempted to anchor, but that also failed, but of course this was wholly futile. The fleet drifted steadily on, repeatedly striking against the shore. When she reached the head of Brown's Island, she was without lines, having sent them all ashore, in her efforts to effect a landing. The New State, Capt. Harlan, came up to her assistance at this point, and found her about careening. She had hit the head of the island, with the forward barges, and swung around in the current. In a short time after her stern hit the island, and she was swinging around again when the New State showed the whole fleet, boat and all, back towards the island. There being no lines on board the disabled boat it was difficult to secure her. The New State having almost struck against a tree with her stern, and finding in a very dangerous situation, was obliged to back out and come up on the other side of the tow. By this time the boats had drifted down a considerable distance, and several of the barges had struck on rocks and gone down. The New State kept alongside until some of the barges struck the Virginia shore, which made the third collision with the banks, Capt. Harlan, in order to avoid the ohio shore, had again to cut loose, as he had by this time established himself, and was then within a mile of the Steubenville bridge, and about six miles below the head of the island, where he first tried to aid the Samson.

The greatest excitement prevailed among the men as the wrecked fleet and stripped boats drifted on towards the bridge. It was now about dark, and the apprehension of coming in contact with the bridge piers, one after the other, added not a little to the excitement of the crew, the boat passed through safely—or at least without experiencing but a slight concussion. The steamboat Forest City immediately went to her assistance, and succeeded in landing her with the only two remaining barges, at Wheeler's Landing, Va., Captain Nixon and the whole crew behaved nobly, doing all that men could do under the circumstances.

The loss to the firm in coal, coke and barges will range between $15,000 and $20,000.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Brush.]

FINALLY COMMITTED.

Charles Franzell, from Springfield, Illinois, had a hearing before Mayor Brush, yesterday, on two charges of larceny preferred by John Meyer, proprietor of the Black Bear hotel, Market alley, and J. L. Buckalew, keeper of the Green Room saloon on Fifth avenue. The evidence adduced was conclusive, and in the fault of the necessary bail, Franzell was sent to jail for trial.

LARCENY OF A RED COVERLET.

Information was made against David Gibb, by C. C. Smith, charging the former with the larceny of a bed coverlet worth ten dollars. Mr. Smith is proprietor of the Allegheny House, in the Diamond, and alleges that the accused came to his house recently and staid all night, taking with him, when he left in the morning, the coverlet mentioned. The accused was arrested by officer Rivers, and committed to jail for a hearing.

[Before Alderman Butler.]

A LARCENIST IN CUSTODY.

John Timmony made information before Alderman Butler yesterday charging John Puff with the larceny of a revolver and other articles, worth about twelve dollars. It seems that Timmony, out of kindness and sympathy for Puff, permitted him to stop at his house in Birmingham over night, and the next morning before leaving he missed the articles above mentioned property. Officer McGarry arrested the accused, and after a hearing he was committed to jail for trial. The revolver was recovered at a pawn shop on Smithfield street.

[Before Justice Beseil, of East Birmingham.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

George Stenger lodged complaint against Willie Feid and John Wenzel, two boys, for assault and battery. He alleged that Wenzel caught hold of a little son of Stenger, and held his hands while Feid struck the child in the face and on the nose so that blood flowed from it. Warrants issued.

HELD TO ANSWER.

Heleina Bradley charged Richard Bradley, her husband, with habitual drunkenness. She further alleged that he repeatedly threatened to provide for the support of his family, and in order to get liquor sold articles of household furniture. The delinquent husband came to face and on the nose so that blood flowed from it. Warrants issued.

HELD TO ANSWER.

Heleina Bradley charged Richard Bradley, her husband, with habitual drunkenness. She further alleged that he repeatedly threatened to provide for the support of his family, and in order to get liquor sold articles of household furniture. The delinquent husband is held to answer the charges at court.

[Before Deputy Mayor Nichols. Lawrenceville.]

DISORDERLY CONDUCT CASES.

Maggie Murphy charged Jacob Wilbert with disorderly conduct, alleging that he abused her vile names. Discharged on payment of costs.

The defendant in the above case preferred a cross suit against Maggie Murphy for a similar offense. Both cases also discharged on payment of costs.

William Kountz was arrested for disorderly conduct and insulting officer Hoar. Fined five dollars and costs and in default committed.

Daniel Mipe charged Mike Shaum with threatening to kill deponents wife. Fined and discharged.

[Before Alderman Mullin, of Allegheny.]

SURETY OF THE PEACE.

Walter Wilson charged J. H. Kemp with threatening to knock deponent's brains out. Gave bail for court.

In the Lock-Up.

About eleven o'clock yesterday morning, a German named Jacob Bloomfield, a peddler of brushes, having placed himself outside of considerable whisky, amused himself by seeing how far he could throw a box belonging to a "lood-black." The owner of the box cried, several persons passing on the opposite side of the street (Wood street) made narrow escapes from being injured by the missel. Finally a policeman happening by Jacob was arrested and taken to the lock-up. At the four o'clock hearing a fine of a dollar and costs was imposed, in default of which the accused was committed to jail for twenty-four hours.

Patrick Dolan approached officer Roger O'Mara, on Penn near Canal street last evening, and asked that officer to take him to his home in Allegheny, remarking that he was too drunk to go there himself. The officer told him he would not go, when Dolan asked him to take a drink. He declined the invitation and started to walk away, when Dolan followed and kept annoying him. Officer O'Mara then told him that if he would go down street he would drink with him, and Dolan consented; arrived at the lock-up, Dolan walked up to the desk where Captain Graham was seated and called for a glass of wine for himself and whisky for the officer. After entering his name on the docket, Capitain Graham took $1 60 from Dolan who said "take out the amount for the drinks and give me the balance." He was up to this time in earnest about the drinks, and not until he had been placed in a cell did he realize the "sell." He then began to cry, stating betimes that it was a gross imposition, &c. He will be disposed of this morning.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record before Recorder Hunter, December 3, 1869:

David T. Lane to H. L. McNish, December 3, 1869; 7 acres and 64 perches in Kilbuck township.....$750

A. J. Woolsayer to G. A. Himbleright, November 24, 1869; lot on Torrens street, Twenty-second ward, 21 by 100 feet.....$400

Anna H. Irwin to Robert and Wm. Hervey, September 4, 1869; lot on Forty-fifth street, Seventeenth ward, 11 by 100 feet.....$550

Andrew Volk and others to N. Harrisman, May 24, 1869; lot on Shaler street, Union township, 169 by 220 feet.....$1,200

John S. Wright, Henry Campbell, August 3, 1863; all interest in estate of Agnes Knox, deceased.....

John Edgar to D. R. Speer, October 7, 1869; two lots in Indiana township.....

Joseph Hauer to Charles B. McVay, October 18, 1859; seven lots in Temperanceville, on Washington street, 25 by 90 feet, each.....$1,600

"Common Wonders."

From the Kittanning *Free Press* we clip the following notice of the lecture by the Rev. Alexander Clark, delivered in that place on Thursday evening, of last week: "The first of the intended series of lectures for the present season, in aid of the Young Men's Christian Association, was de livered, last Thursday evening, by Rev. Alex. Clark. His subject was "Common Wonders"—such as exist in the atmosphere and in the water, in which there are, to those not familiar with their combined elements and varied uses, many things that are truly wonderful. The learned lecturer presented scientific truths in a style so straight, clothed and beautiful garb, such as a close student of nature, richly endowed with the spirit of eloquence and poetry, can wave. We regard it as an elegant, entertaining and instructive production, which is well calculated to exhibit the wisdom and beneficence of the Creator."

Health Report.

Dr. Whitmer Smith, Physician of the Board of Health, reports twenty-eight deaths in the city during the week ending November 27th, of which eleven were adults, and seventeen children. The diseases are stated as follows; Unknown 2; drowned 1; apoplexy 1; paralysis 1; cirrhosis 1; croup 1; hemorrhage 1; trachitis 1; diphtheria 1; puerperal fever 2; scarlet fever 1; typhoid fever 1; disease of the heart 1; pneumonia 1; bronchitis 1; hooping cough 1; meaning itis 2; diarrhea 1; tuberculosis 4; still born 3. Of the above there were under one year 8; from one to two 2; from two to five 5; from five to ten 2; from twenty to thirty 2; from thirty to forty 1; from forty to fifty 3; from fifty to sixty 2; from sixty to seventy 1. Males 16, females 12, white 26, colored 2, total 28.

$6,000

Twenty-first ward School Bonds, netting 10 per cent., for sale. Also Sterling and Paris Exchange, of which a large lot was secured at low rates, will be sold at a small profit. The full market price paid for Government Securities, at the banking house of Ph. R. Mertz.

SLIGHT FIRE—About six o'clock yesterday morning a lamp was overturned in Pratt's turning shop, Lacock street, Allegheny, and the flames began to spread so as to necessitate the striking of an alarm. The engines responded, but no damage was sustained either by fire or water.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—Alevuippa Lodge, No. 375, A. Y. M., McKeesport, have elected the following officers for the ensuing term: W. M. A. V. Conic; S. W., Joseph Stone; J. W., J. F. Painter; Treasurer, W. B. Younker; Secretary, B. Wilson.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—D. W. Turner, charged before Alderman Taylor, on oath of Geo. Cohen, with the larceny of a pair of pantaloons, had a final hearing yesterday, and in default of bail was committed to jail for trial.

ACCIDENT.—A little son of P. Hebling, butcher, residing in the Twelfth ward, aged four years, was run over by his father's wagon, on Thursday, and dangerously injured.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Pittsburgh Postoffice, December 4, 1869:

LADIES' LIST.

Adams Mrs M
Adams Miss Am
Alexander Mrs Cunning John
Adrian Miss E
Barrett Miss C
Bladelin Mrs Rose Ann
Bear Mrs Mary
Borland Minnie
Bryan M Mary
Brown Miss Maud
Brown Miss K
Burk Kate
Cawley Miss M
Chess Miss H
Collins Mrs B
Crips Mrs Sarah
Creyton Miss M
Currey Miss Kate
Davis Miss L
Dailey Margret
Dangerfield Mrs Mary
Dayton Miss Em
Dretrick Miss A
Douglass Miss L
Dougan Mrs Jno
Dunn Miss
Fenning Mrs M
Fahey Mrs M
Finnonfield Miss
Hogen
Frank Miss Car
Gallagher Mrs
Gormley Miss M
Gorsuch Miss
Haddie
Hagan Miss Lemon
Sarah
Hamilton Mrs Lloyd
Gray Miss Emma
Hamilton Mrs Susana
Harinan Mrs H
Harris Miss L A
Hart Miss Fanny
Hart Mrs Anna
Hedges
Henry Miss S R
Herbert Miss M
Hill Anna K
Howd Miss Belle
Humberry Miss Nancy
Jacobs Miss S
Jones Miss K E
Jones Mrs V G
Jones Amasa
Kane Mrs M
Kerr Miss A C
Kettlable Mrs Catharine
Kaufman Miss N
Lawless Mrs
Lee Miss L
Leonard Mrs A S
Longbridge Miss Eliza
Lyston Miss A J
Meehan Miss Ellen
Miller Mrs Jos
Moore Miss Kate
Myers Miss H
Morrison Mrs A M
Mul Miss Nance
McCabe Miss H
McConnell Miss
Nellis
Nicholson Miss
Oliver Mrs Dr
Orphelins Kate
Phillips Miss
Portner Miss Kate

GENTLEMEN'S LIST

Ams & Co W
Abbott Jessie R
Allen Samuel
Allen Samuel
Allen F W
Ammon Jessie
Angelin John
Archer Thos
Arnold Jas E
Auction Martin
Baird
Bladdwinfilly
Baldridge
Bayles Richard
Bader Jason
Bafford John F
Bailey Jas
Barry P
Beck & Barr Jamse
Bell Wm
Bell Robert
Bennett Robt
Bigelow H
Bigelow Moore
Becks Abram
Beatty Wm
Berry R H
Bigelow Jno
Bitters Jno P
Bolton Jno
Bond John
Boyd Jno J S
Boeller
Bond Robt
Bowers Robt
Boynton H
Boyd Jno
Brown R
Brown R B
Brown James A 2
Brady Robt
Brinkley Adam
Brewer P E
Bryan Jas
Bryan James M
Burns Jno
Burns Peter
Burns Jno
Burt Chas S
Bell
Campbell B K 2
Campbell Benj
Campbell Jno F
Canterd A B
Canterd J H
Carsen A W
Carr Jas
Cailey Amos
Carpenter Patrick
Castle L H
Castles Wm
Cobson Wm
Cobson Jno
Cobson John
Cooper
Cleary A W
Clark John
Cooper John
Cooper H
Corbett Capt Jno
Corcoran Wm
Cohen Isaac
Corbett David H
Connor John 2
Cowan F W
Crain Wm
Cunningham Rev A

Cunningham Rev Wm
Davis James H
Davidson J
Davidson S
Davidson D R
Davidson Thos
Dable Michael
Deering R H
Dehart John
Depp Lee C
Dean Ed
Dickmath Henry
Dilley J W
Dennis Pat
Dorrington & Co
Doral Henry
Doolittge Randy
Dorsch Wm
Duncan Wm
Dunnett Matthew
Egar W W
Eachus R W
Elliott Bros
Elliott
Enzel Wm 2
Evans M E
Evans Thos E
Ewing Col Wm
Ey ster Sol
Fahey Frank
Fay Paul
Fay Jas
Fitzgerald Rich
Fitzsimmons
Flinks Gregory
Fleming & Co W R
Ford
Foil H N
Foster P R
Foster Jno Morris
Fifield Geo
Fisher Robt
Frew Wm N
Frew Wm Ellen
Funk Theodore
Gaines Jas
Gallner J M
Gallner D W
Fulton A P
Garwood S L
Ganing David
Gardner John
Gengan Chas F
Gibson E C
Gibson Thos
Gilcher Daniel
Gleman Wm
Glasby James
Gorman Jno
Gordon F
Goslin James
Gosselin Frank K
Gould Wm
Graham Jno
Graves R R
Grace W S
Graham Geo A
Grissel H
Graham Jas H

McKnight Geo S
McKelvey Robt
McNutt Valentine
McDonald Peter
Nevile
Newton
Newport F W
Newcomb C
Neely P
Neely Jas
Newkirk John
Nicholas Martin
Null Solomon
Oliphant
Oliver Jno O B
O'Dell W
O'Dell W
Pardine W J
Paul P W
Patton Jno (for)
Parry W
Patton J F
Parker Chas
Patterson J M
Peck Jas
Peck Jas
Penn Station C N
Perham Jno Rev 4
Pitt
Pierson J R
Pierson J D
Price E
Pugh G
Proctor J W
Quinn Jas
Riley C
Rainey Geo
Raining J
Rainey E W
Reig Capt J L
Reed Wm Y
Reed 2
Reed John
Richardson M F
Richardson
Rogers Henry
Rodgers H
Rodgers Wm
Robinson Chas
Rosse Z H
Rosson J A F
Rowe Jas
Rowe W
Rychen John
Sample & Rea
Sargent Wm
Schaffer Chas
Shinners West
Scott S
Scofield Rev W
Scovill J
Scovill J S
Selly S
Shaw S
Shallanacker J H
Sharp
Shaw D
Simpson Wm
Simpson T
Siegrist G
Silverman Capt
Sloan S C
Skelly Jas (for)
Smith J S
Smith R D
Smith M
Smith T
Sweney W 2
Stanford A
Starfort John
Stewart C
Stephens R W
Stephens J McD
Stewart W F
Stewart S S
Stewart Wm
Strong Isaac
Sullivan Judge J
Sullivan E S
Swan Jno
Swordin T
Swaney J
Tatem Wm
Taylor
Tesse R W
Thomas Geo
Thomas C B
Thompson Jno
Thomas J
Thomas W
Thompson M
Tilney Jas
Truman & Shaw
Tyler Jno
Tobin M
Van Horn C
Wadell E
Waddler Jno
Walker S J
Walker T H
Watson Geo
Ward Wm
Weber C
Watt A J
Watt J W
Wertz G P
Wetherington J
Webb John
Wilkinson J B
Wilkinson J B
Wills Ben
Williams Jno G
Wilson J F
Wilson Rev
Wilson J W
Woiswick John
Wolff Lewis
Yeoh Median (for)
Yeary Board Un-
American Gal
Young Jno
Penn's Oil Co
Sheridan Lath Co
Central Wood & Mill Co

J. H. McCLELLAND, Postmaster

Notes for December, Addressed to the Feeble and Debilitated.

This is a trying season for invalids, indeed for all who are not blessed with robust constitutions and iron frames.

Cold has come upon us suddenly, sealing up the open pores, and *sending in*, as it were, any seeds of disease that may have been lurking in the system, but which remained undeveloped so long as the waste matter of the body and all acid and unwholesome humors were freely discharged by evaporation from the surface and through the bowels.

A tonic, aperient and alterative medicine is now needed to invigorate the vital powers depressed by a low temperature; to stimulate and purify the secretions, and to fit the body to endure, without inconvenience, pain or danger, the sudden climatic change which ushers in the winter.

The only preparation which will fully meet this almost universal need, and will thoroughly and safely perform the important work, is the leading tonic and alterative of the age, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

This popular specific improves the appetite, invigorates the digestive organs, regulates the flow of bile, enriches the blood, calms the nerves, relieves constipation, promotes superficial circulation and evaporation, and being composed solely of wholesome vegetable elements, with a pure stimulant as their diffusive vehicle, may be taken by the weakest without fear. The flavor is agreeable, for although the BITTERS are a potent medicine, they contain no nauseating element.

Hostetter's Bitters

At Rankin's, No. 44 Sixth avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, December 4, 1869, Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams Matinee. For performance at 2 P. M. and every afternoon during their NEW YORK ENGAGEMENT. SATURDAY EVENING, last appearance of

Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS,

When will be presented the

FAIRY CIRCLE.

Con O'Carolan.....Mr. Barney Williams.
Mollehee.....Mrs. Barney Williams.

After which will be presented the

ROUGH DIAMOND.

Margery.....Mr. Barney Williams.

To conclude with the

DEBUT TUTOR.

Dr. O'Toole, with Song and Dance, Mr. B. Williams.

Monday—Benefit of MOSS FORMOSA.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.

H. W. WILLIAMS.....Sole Lessee and Manager.

TO NIGHT. (Thursday) Farewell Benefit of the Wonder of the World.

LITTLE MAC,

And last night but two of the famous

Wild, Barney & Mac's Minstrels,

In introducing the FOUR GREAT STARS of the Ethiopian firmament.

JOHNNY WILD, LITTLE MAC, MASTER BARNEY, SAM DE VERE.

The Management has had by this time many of the Gems of Minstrelsy, and the Comic Pantomime entitled the HUMPBACK AND DEMON, produced on Saturday. The Great Minstrel Programme.

Admission 50 cents. Gallery 25 cents.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER,

Penn street, near Sixth, late St. Clair.

V. E. BRAMER.....Manager.

Engagement of the inimitable

LUKE SCHOOLCRAFT.

The greatest Dutch Comedian and the daring Gymnasts,

THE ARABIAN BROTHERS.

Friday, December 3, Farewell Benefit of G. W. HERMAN.

BURNELL'S

Museum and Parlor Menagerie.

The Great Family Resort, FIFTH AVENUE, between Smithfield and Wood streets, opposite Old Theater. OPEN DAY AND EVENING all the year round.

Admission, 25 cents. Children 15 cents.

LAFAYETTE HALL.

Rev. JOHN DOWLING, D. D.,

AUTHOR OF THE HISTORY OF ROMANISM, &c., WILL DELIVER A LECTURE ON

THE KINGDOM OF THE POPES,

ANTAGONISTIC TO THE KINGDOM OF CHRIST,

IN LAFAYETTE HALL,

On Tuesday Evening, December 7, 1869.